THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 9. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
OFFICE, SECOND STORY OF WOOD STREET,
BETWEEN THE MARKET-HOUSE AND FOURTH STREET.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6 Prizes of	$1000	is		$20,000
6 do of	1000	is		6000
6 do of	500	is		3000
6 do of	397	is		2382
336 do of	31	is		9946
372 do of	6	is		36432
804 Prizes				$77760
2412 Blanks.				

THIS is a Lottery formed by the various combinations and permutations of 27 numbers. To determine the prize therein, the 27 numbers will be publicly placed into a wheel on the day of the drawing, and FOUR of them be drawn out—and those six tickets which shall have on them respectively the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $1000 dollars; those six other tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d, and 4th drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $500, those six other tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 3d and 4th drawn Numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $397, those 336 tickets which shall have on them, respectively, two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $31; and all others (amounting 2412) which shall have on them none of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $6.

No tickets which shall have drawn a prize of a smaller denomination can be entitled to an inferior one.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 30th of September next, or at a month earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $3 00.

Halves $1 50 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

PITTSBURGH.

Packages of 9 tickets, embracing the 27 combination and permutation numbers of the Lottery, warranted to draw at least the net sum of $20 40, may also be had at the same rate.

Should strangers prefer purchasing parts agency by certificate, and to leave the tickets in deposit for the smallest sum they can draw, they will be accommodated, and the sum then to be paid on a package of whole tickets will be $20 40.

July 2, 1824.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,
By Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M'ILROY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to this place, from Baltimore, where he followed the manufacturing of COTTON GOODS, for several years past, and has commenced the same business here, where he intends to employ from 80 to 100 Cotton Weavers, at the following kinds of goods, viz—4-4 Plaids, 4-4 and 3-4 Checks, Wellington and Fancy Stripes, 4-4 Sheeting, 3-4 and 7-8 Shirtings, Orange and Blue Checkboys, 4-4 and 7-8 Bedticks, all which he will warrant to be equal to any Pennsylvania goods, and his colors he will warrant to be of the very best Indigo blue dyes. He has now on hand a large supply of his manufactures, which he will sell lower than they can be bought either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, for cash or approved acceptances in this city. He will also Dye large or small quantities of cotton yarn the very best Indigo blue, at the shortest notice, and will keep on assortment of Cotton Yarn, both blue and white, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

☞ From 40 to 50 good WEAVERS can find employment by calling as above.

Wood-House, Diamond Square, next door to General Patchell.

July 9—3t.

Allegheny County, ss.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, }
July 24, A. D. 1824. }

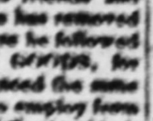
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons concerned in the estates of William Chess, late of St. Clair township, Samuel Ewing, late of Moon township, Thomas M'Clelland, late of Ohio township, Edward Mattocks, late of Fayette township, Jacob Castleman, late of Pitt township, John Murphy, late of Pitt township, and John Wills, late of the city of Pittsburgh, all in the county of Allegheny, deceased—that the executors and administrators of said decedents' estates have filed, in the Register's Office of said county, accounts of the administration thereof, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 23d day of August, A. D. 1824.

M. Stewart,
Regis'ter.

July 9—3t.

STRAY MARE.

TAKEN UP, on Saturday last, in the city of Pittsburgh,



A bright Bay Mare,

about 14 hands high, has two saddle marks, a strip of white in her face, white feet, and all round. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Apply to the subscriber, in Market, between Front and Water streets.

William Boylstone.

July 9, 1824—3t.

The Subscribers

HAVE just received a few cans of the best quality of

CAMPEACHY LOGWOOD,

Which they offer for sale on the lowest terms

J. W. Biddle & Co.

Wood, near Water Street.

July 9—6t.

NUTRIA SKINS.

BOGGS & WRENSHALL,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA

1500 Nutria Skins,

WHICH will be sold at reasonable rates, by the quantity or dozen.

Corner of Market & Fourth streets, July 9—3t

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 21st day of July next at 3 o'clock, P. M. all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richland, of, in, and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 339, 341 & 342,

in the city of Pittsburgh, viz—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley, thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less, thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less, thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches, to a private alley, thence northwardly, along said alley about twenty-two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence on to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privilege of the said private alley, on which are erected A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory, under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Cunwell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, July 9—3t.sc.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,

A YOUTH of about seventeen years of age, left Philadelphia in August last, and was coached to this city, whence he embarked on board a boat, to ascend the Monongahela. Any person giving information to the subscriber respecting the youth, will confer an obligation on his relations; and if Wm. H. Abbott will apply to me, he will hear of news to his advantage.

James R. Lambdin.

☞ The editors of papers at towns on the Monongahela will much oblige the friends of the youth by giving this advertisement an insertion.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824—3t.sc.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 1000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 8 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the practice of the Law. They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of Turner & Metcalfe, at the house of P. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of Hat Trimmings.

He continues to be agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a supply of the well known and esteemed

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity.)

ELIXIR OF WEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf.

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

TURRAH LAWNS,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Bantus and Crape Lisse Ribbons,
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood socks, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves,
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets,
Printed Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes,
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors,
Plaid and plain Barcelets, Bensharas, Pongees and Poleng,
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Marseilles do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Rustlow, Split, Straw and Gimp PLATS & BONNETS,
Brown and Bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Bridges,
Black Silk, Valentia and Bombazet Vest patterns,
Grenada Striped Levantines, and French Florence,
Robinet Laces and Veils,
Mantua Aprons,
Pure Anise and Sallad Oil,
Cologne Water and Pomatum,
Paint Cards, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles,

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—300lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—1y98.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ARBUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and conveyances in law, he became the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, as invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz. 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 21st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813.

That he is now in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs H. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the above said offices, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents, and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights, and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf sh.

FOR SALE,

A GROUND RENT of six hundred and forty dollars a year, forever. This ground rent arises out of a lot of ground and premises, on the corner of Market and Front streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The building consist of a two-story Brick House, 33 feet front on Market street, and 72 feet on Front street, with a two story frame, 17 feet on Market street. The purchaser will be put in possession of the premises, and may retain it until all arrears of rent shall have been paid, and then, if required to give up the possession, he will be entitled to six hundred and forty dollars a year forever.

For terms, which will be reasonable and accommodating, apply to

John Scull.

Allegheny Town, June 4, 1824—tf.

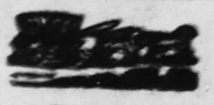
R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m



THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual, and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824—tf.

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a partial derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. that difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We adopt, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Boehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $12—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on Monday, April 5th, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Mikenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N. B. For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[Ap.16—3m]

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at D. Maclean's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		New York.	
U.S. Bank & brs.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk. Schenectady	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Redhook	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cherry val.	1
Northampton	1	Chemung	1
Seneca	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	Georgia.	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. par, Bilton	4
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	Maryland.	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	1
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap. & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Frederick-co. Rev. do Geo.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	New Jersey.	
Western Reserve	do	Br. bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
P. & M. Br. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb.	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		Connecticut.	
State bk. Adv. Stocks	4½	Reg. bks. generally	1
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, S. & exp.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & brs.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	Virginia.	
Farmers' bk. at Del.	par	Richmond & br. Falling.	1
Brs. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & brs.	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	Rhode-Island.	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks. Specie	par	Washington bk. Westerly	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hamph. bk. & Hampsh.	3	N. E. Commercial bk.	3
Salem	3	Other R. I. notes	gen. 6
Worcester	3	Vermont.	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
Banks of Columbia	gen. 1	New Hampshire	gen. 3

TURNPIKE ROADS.

The best turnpike road we ever remember to have travelled over is that between Providence and Boston. It is 40 miles in length and passes through a beautifully undulated country, interspersed with villages and elegant country seats, highly interesting to the sight of the traveller. The public stages are convenient and the horses fleet. It seldom requires more than four hours to travel the whole distance.—An incorporated company in the state of Rhode Island owns five miles of this road, and declares a dividend upon the capital stock of 12 per cent. per annum, to which amount there is a limitation by the act of incorporation. The annual surplus which is not inconsiderable, must be expended upon the road, in consequence of which a bowling green could not be kept in much better order. Two rows of elm trees have recently been planted on each side, which, when they arrive at mature age, will present a scene by no means inferior in elegance to Pennsylvania Avenue in the city of Washington. *Reading Journal.*

Deviation of the Mariner's Compass.—The Board of Longitude has conferred the parliamentary premium of 500l on Mr. Peter Barlow, of the Royal Military Academy for his method of correcting the local attraction of vessels. The great quantities of iron employed at this time in the construction and equipment of ships of war, produces so much deviation in the compass (varying according to the direction of the ships head) as to render it almost an useless instrument, particularly in high northern and southern latitudes. The difference has been observed in the recent voyage of the Griper to amount to fifty degrees. Mr. Barlow's method of correcting this has been completely successful though extremely simple. It consists in merely placing a small plate of iron abaft the compass, in such a situation as to counteract the effects of the ship in any places; after which, without removing it it continues to do the same in all parts of the world, whatever change may take place in the dip or intensity of the magnetic needle. The important advantages that will result from this discovery are too obvious to require enumeration. *London Paper.*

Human Life estimated by Pulsation.

An ingenious author asserts, that the length of a man's life is estimated by the number of pulsations he has strength to perform: thus, allowing seventy years for the common age of man, and sixty pulses in a minute for common measure of pulses in a temperate person, the number of pulsations in his whole life would amount to 2,207,520,000; but if by intemperance he forces his blood to a more rapid motion, so as to give seventy-five pulses in a minute the same number of pulses would be completed in fifty six years; consequently his life would be reduced fourteen years. *Literary Chronicle.*

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6 do of	1000	is	6000
6 do of	500	is	3000
6 do of	397	is	2382
828 do of	12	is	9936
6072 do of	6	is	36432
6924 Prizes			$87,750
10625 Blanks.			

THIS is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers: To determine the prizes therein, the 27 numbers will be publicly placed into a wheel on the day of the drawing, and FOUR of them be drawn out—and those six tickets which shall have on them respectively the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $5000: those six other tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn Numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of 1000 dollars; those six other tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 3d, and 4th drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $500, those six other tickets which shall have on them the 2nd, 3d and 4th drawn Numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $397; those 828 tickets which shall have on them, respectively, two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $12; and all others (being 6072) which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $6

No tickets which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior one.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $6 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

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BOOKSTORE

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Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

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Should adventurers prefer purchasing packages by certificate, and to leave the tickets in deposit for the smallest sum they can draw, they will be accommodated; and the sum then to be paid on a package of whole tickets will be $33 60

July 2, 1824.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures, By Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M'ILROY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to this place, from Baltimore, where he followed the manufacturing of COTTON GOODS, for several years past, and has commenced the same business here, where he intends to employ from 80 to 100 Cotton Weavers, at the following kinds of goods, viz:—4-4 Plaids, 4-4 and 3-4 Checks, Wilmington and Fancy Stripes, 4-4 Sheeting, 3-4 and 7-8 Shirtings, Orange and Blue Chambrays, 4-4 and 7-8 Bedticks, all which he will warrant to be equal to any Penitentiary goods, and his colors he will warrant to be of the very best Indigo blue dyes He has now on hand a large supply of his manufactures, which he will sell lower than they can be bought either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, for cash or approved acceptances in this city. He will also *Dye* large or small quantities of cotton yarn the very best Indigo blue, at the shortest notice, and will keep an assortment of *Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

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Ware-House, Diamond Square, next door to General Patchell.

July 9—3t.

Allegheny County, ss.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, July 2d, A. D. 1824.

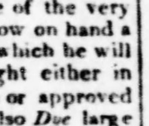
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons concerned in the estates of *William Chess*, late of St. Clair township, *Samuel Ewing*, late of Moon township, *Thomas M'Clelland*, late of Ohio township, *Edward Mulherin*, late of Fayette township, *Jacob Castleman*, late of Pitt township, *John Murphy*, late of Pitt township, and *John Wills*, late of the city of Pittsburgh, all in the county of Allegheny, deceased—that the executors and administrators of said decedents' estates, have filed, in the Register's Office of said county, accounts of the administration thereof, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 2d day of August, A. D. 1824.

M. Stewart,
Register

July 9—4t.

STRAY MARE.

TAKEN UP, on Saturday last, in the city of Pittsburgh,



A bright Bay Mare,

about 14 hands high, has two saddle marks, a strip of white in her face; white feet, shod all round. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Apply to the subscriber, in Market, between Front and Water streets.

William Boyistone.

July 9, 1824—3t.

The Subscribers

HAVE just received a few tons of the best quality of

CAMPEACHY LOGWOOD,

Which they offer for sale on the lowest terms

J. W. Biddle & Co.

Wood, near Water Street.

July 9—6t.

NUTRIA SKINS.

BOGGS & WRENSHALL,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA

1500 Nutria Skins,

WHICH will be sold at reasonable rates, by the quantity or dozen.

Corner of Market & Fourth streets, July 9—4*

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Wednesday, the 21st day of July inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.* all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richard, of, in, and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341 & 342,

In the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley, thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less; thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches, to a private alley; thence northwardly, along said alley about twenty two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty-five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected *A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN*, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory, under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, July 9—2t.ac.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,

A YOUTH of about seventeen years of age, left Philadelphia in August last, and proceeded to this city, whence he embarked on board a boat, to ascend the Monongahela. Any person giving information to the subscriber respecting the youth, will confer an obligation on his relations; and if Wm. H. Abbott will apply to me, he will hear of news to his advantage.

James R. Lambdin.

*** The editors of papers at towns on the Monongahela will much oblige the friends of the youth by giving this advertisement an insertion.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824—3t.JRL.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cottor.,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will,as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law*. They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings*.

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf.

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Chikdren's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 1t—t19S.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813.

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf sn.

FOR SALE,

A GROUND RENT of six hundred and forty dollars a year, forever. This ground rent arises out of a lot of ground and premises, on the corner of Market and Front streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The buildings consist of a two story Brick House, 33 feet front on Market street, and 72 feet on Front street, with a two story frame, 17 feet on Market street. The purchaser will be put in possession of the premises, and may retain it until all arrears of rent shall have been paid, and then, if required to give up the possession, he will be entitled to six hundred and forty dollars a year forever.

For terms, which will be reasonable and accommodating, apply to

John Scull.

Allegheny Town, June 4, 1824.—tf.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

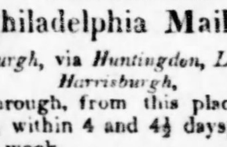
☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf.



The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via *Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh*,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, *&c. that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $12—and 6¼ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N. B. For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[Ap.16—3m]

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5&up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk.co. Hav.de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F.&M bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F.&M Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenc	b 50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk.&br $5&up.	4½	Eag.bk.payab.at N Y.	par
South Carolina.		N.Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br. $5&up.	1
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks. $5&up.	par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh.bk N Hampt.	3	N.E. Commercial bk.	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	3

TURNPIKE ROADS.

The best turnpike road we ever remember to have travelled over is that between Providence and Boston. It is 40 miles in length and passes through a beautifully undulated country, interspersed with villages and elegant country seats, highly interesting to the sight of the traveller. The public stages are convenient and the horses fleet. It seldom requires more than four hours to travel the whole distance.—An incorporated company in the state of Rhode Island owns five miles of this road, and declares a dividend upon the capital stock of 12 per cent. per annum, to which amount there is a limitation by the act of incorporation. The annual surplus which is not inconsiderable, *must* be expended upon the road, in consequence of which a bowling green could not be kept in much better order. Two rows of elm trees have recently been planted on each side, which when they arrive at mature age, will present a scene by no means inferior in elegance to Pennsylvania Avenue in the city of Washington. *Reading Journal.*

Deviation of the Mariner's Compass.—The Board of Longitude has conferred the parliamentary premium of 500*l* on Mr. Peter Barlow, of the Royal Military Academy for his method of correcting the local attraction of vessels. The great quantities of iron employed at this time in the construction and equipment of ships of war, produces so much deviation in the compass (varying according to the direction of the ships head) as to render it almost an useless instrument, particularly in high northern and southern latitudes. The difference has been observed in the recent voyage of the Griper to amount to fifty degrees. Mr. Barlow's method of correcting this has been completely successful though extremely simple. It consists in merely placing a small plate of iron abaft the compass, in such a situation as to counteract the effects of the ship in any place; after which, without removing it it continues to do the same in all parts of the world, whatever change may take place in the dip or intensity of the magnetic needle. The important advantages that will result from this discovery are too obvious to require enumeration. *London Paper.*

Human Life estimated by Pulsation.

An ingenious author asserts, that the length of a man's life is estimated by the number of pulsations he has strength to perform: thus, allowing seventy years for the common age of man, and sixty pulses in a minute for common measure of pulses in a temperate person, the number of pulsations in his whole life would amount to 2,207,520,000; but if by intemperance he forces his blood to a more rapid motion, so as to give seventy-five pulses in a minute the same number of pulses would be completed in fifty six years; consequently his life would be reduced fourteen years.

Literary Chronicle.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1824.

Apprentices' Library.

At a numerous and respectable meeting, held, pursuant to adjournment, at Mr. Crossan's Tavern, on Saturday evening, 10th July,

W. EICHBAUM, Jr. Chairman, and THO'S BAKEWELL, Secretary,

The Committee appointed on the 22d ult. reported the following Constitution, which was adopted.

To afford that portion of the youth of our city, who are employed in its various manufacturing and mechanical establishments, an opportunity, by the perusal of well selected books, of acquiring useful information, enlarging their minds, and improving their morals, and of thus promoting their own welfare and the advantage of their employers; we agree to form a Society, to be called *The Pittsburgh Apprentices' Library Company*, and to be governed by the following Constitution.

Section I. Every person who shall sign this Constitution, and pay two dollars annually in advance to the Treasurer of the Company; or who shall, at the time of subscribing, either pay ten dollars to the Treasurer, or present not less than twenty volumes to the Library, and shall pay one dollar annually in advance to the Treasurer; or who shall, at the time of subscribing, either pay twenty dollars to the Treasurer, or present not less than forty volumes to the Library, shall be a member of the Company.

Section II. The affairs of the Company shall be conducted by seven Directors, who shall be chosen by ballot, at the annual meeting of the Company, on the fourth Saturday in July.

At their first meeting after their election, the Directors shall choose from their own body, a President and a Secretary, the latter of whom shall act as Treasurer of the Society. Three Directors shall form a quorum, and the board shall have power to supply all vacancies.

The board of Directors shall have power,

1. To adopt rules and regulations for the government of the Library: but all propositions to adopt, amend or rescind any permanent rules, shall lie over from the meeting at which they are proposed until the next meeting of the board:

2. To appoint a Librarian; to make every necessary arrangement for the accommodation of the Company; to examine all books presented to the Library, and to dispose of such as they may deem improper to be retained:

3. To receive all donations and subscriptions which may be offered for the benefit of the Library, and, after deducting incidental expenses, to apply them to the purchase of such books as may in their opinion be best calculated to promote the purposes of the Institution, carefully excluding all books of an immoral tendency, or which relate to controverted doctrines of Theology:

4. On special personal application, to grant the privileges of the Library to such Mechanics and Artisans as are not included in the general provisions of this Constitution, on such terms as they may prescribe in their by-laws.

Section III. The Library shall be open at convenient hours, one day in each week, and free access to it shall be allowed to all Apprentices and Minors who are engaged in acquiring a knowledge of mechanical trades, under such rules and restrictions as the board of Directors shall adopt: *Provided*, That, in all cases, applicants for the privileges of the Library must be recommended by a member of the Company, or some respectable citizen, whose guarantee for the security of the property entrusted to the applicant will be required as an indispensable condition to its loan.

Section IV. No Amendment to this Constitution shall be made except at meetings of the Company, on the suggestion of one of the Directors; nor without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Company present.

Section V. In the event of a dissolution of the Company, its Books shall be disposed of by the Directors and the proceeds shall be divided among the contributors and subscribers, in proportion to their several payments and subscriptions.

Resolved, That Wm. Eichbaum, Jr. B. Bakewell and John S. Riddle be appointed a committee to obtain subscribers to the above Constitution, and that the subscribers be requested to attend a meeting for the purpose of choosing Directors, at this place, on Saturday, the 24th instant.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that they be published in the newspapers of this City.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to this place on Saturday, 24th instant, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

W. EICHBAUM, Jr. *Chairman.*
THO'S BAKEWELL, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Being one of those who have adhered to the federal party, through good and evil report, from the time that reason dawned on my infant mind to the present time; and still recollecting with enthusiasm the story of revolutionary times, so oft repeated to my youthful ears by a parent, who, though one in the humble walks of life, was in his youth not an idle spectator of passing events, and who was one of the earliest settlers west of the Allegheny river, and braved the vicissitudes and dangers incident to an Indian war on our exposed frontier settlements with others; and the circumstance still fresh on my recollection of his coming home one evening (I think he had been at Pittsburgh) with marks of anger and vexation strongly expressed on his countenance, and relating the progress and probable consequences of the "Western Insurrection" (a high-handed resistance to the law which never has been, nor ever will be, by the most abandoned scribbler, charged to the federalists) and afterwards expressing the liveliest emotions of pleasure on hearing that Washington was coming on with an army to suppress the insurrection: and also recollecting that he called himself a federalist, from a sincere attachment to the constitution of the United States; being I say such a federalist, I could smile with contempt at the charges of enmity to our government, British influence, prepossessions in favor of monarchy, &c. &c. so oft repeated against the federalists. Judge, then, my astonishment on reading the famous correspondence between President Monroe and General Jackson, to find the federalists charged by the former with monarchical principles. On reading this charge under the sanction of such authority, I paused and said to myself, can such possibly be the fact? If this is the case, adieu to the federal party. Finding, however, that the charge was accompanied with an acknowledgement, *that there was no Historical fact* on which to found such an opinion, I was naturally led to inquire, what were the historical facts on which we might test the footing of the parties? And here I regret that the subject has not hitherto received the dispassionate attention which it merits, from those who are much better qualified to handle it. I will therefore proceed to explain my views of the grounds on which I believe, *from historical facts*, the merits of the President's assertion rest.

That the two parties differed on several leading and important measures of the general government, is a "historical fact" which all will admit. The constitution of the United States, was at the time of its adoption, and has ever since been, a favorite measure of the federalists; its adoption warmly opposed by the anti-federalists—*i. e.* the democratic party. But as the democratic party now professes an attachment to the constitution, the line of demarcation between the two parties is, on this point, obliterated.

A national bank was another favorite measure of federal policy, on the other side denounced as a high-handed aristocratic measure; and on the expiration of the charter of the original bank, the democrats, being then at the helm of affairs, its charter was not renewed, although the federalists had asserted in the strongest terms they could use that the business of the nation could not, especially in time of war, be conducted to advantage without an institution of the kind. During the late war dire necessity compelled the democratic administration to acknowledge this part of federal policy to be absolutely necessary. On this point, then, the parties have coalesced.

A navy was another favorite measure with the federalists, and denounced by the others as a useless and unnecessary waste of the nation's wealth; and the praises of gun-boats was a theme of democratic exultation. Experience here, again, too sensibly awakened the democratic administration to the delusion into which they had been led by the visionary schemes of their favorite philosophical statesman, whose name they had often placed before that of Washington. The parties are therefore now agreed on this point.

Internal taxation was another charge against the federalists, and operated, perhaps, more than any other, to their final defeat as a party. The arguments urged on this subject by the democrats were addressed, not to the understanding of the people, but to their prejudices. The moving cause of the revolution was not the stamp tax, &c. in themselves, but the odious principle of taxation without representation. Previous to the revolution the colonies were not represented either directly or indirectly in the British parliament. A reference to the democratic newspapers of '96, and previous, would present a curious contrast to the system of internal taxation during the late war.

The "alien law" was another theme of denunciation against the federalists; now although in the present situation of affairs the laws relative to aliens are more adapted to a generous policy towards foreigners, who now, generally speaking, come among us to perform honestly the part of good citizens; yet when I reflect that at the time the former law was passed, that agents of the French government were openly and avowedly arganizing (and assisted by other foreigners,) an unjustifiable system for involving us in a war to which we were not a party; the passage of this law is justifiable on the principle of sound national policy and sober reason.

And now to the charge of monarchical opinions. To whom is this invidious charge pointed? We must believe it to be Alexander Hamilton; at least they (*i. e.* the democrats) would place him at the head of the list. What are the facts in this case? He was one of the members of the convention that formed the federal constitution. What the individual opinion of each one of the convention was, is what will never be truly known; had each member been called on for a draft of a constitution, what a difference would have been exhibited! No two drafts would have been alike.—What was the language of Washington on this occasion? It is unnecessary here to repeat it: let it suffice, the constitution as adopted by the convention, was presented to the American people. Now was the grand touchstone of federal principles. To induce the different states to ratify the constitution, Hamilton, to use the language of Judge Marshall on another occasion, did more than any other individual, and as much as to one individual was possible; to this purpose, he devoted, with indefatigable zeal, the powers of his expansive mind and the present constitution was finally ratified by the requisite number of states; and its most important amendments took place during the federal administration.

For these reasons I feel disposed to esteem the title of "federalist" an honor; and at the same time respect every man who, by his actions, evidences a zeal for the institutions of our happy country, by whatever name he may be called. And that our system of national government may remain unadulterated, to the latest posterity is the sincere wish of a federalist and a

WESTERN NATIVE.

P. S. Having taken the opportunity of a day too wet to plough, to offer these crude observations, I find on looking them over that I have omitted "Jay's Treaty." I would just request some candid democrat to state what peculiar advantages we enjoy by the late treaty over those afforded by the one approved by President Washington?

W. N.

For the Gazette.

ADDRESS TO THE BACHELOR CLUB,

On the 4th of July, 1824.—By a Member.

FELLOW SENSUALISTS,—The spring time of our life is gone, but its winter is not yet come. We yet wear our own hair, eat with our own grinders, and are not ashamed to show our unwrinkled phizzes.—If we do not "flourish in immortal youth," we are not yet gone down into the valley and shadow of years, so far as to be shut out from the sunshine of merry feelings. We preserve, in its *singular* purity, and without parenthesis, the celibacy in which a beneficent nature formed us. We enjoy, without control, the oddities by which she has distinguished us, and rejoice in the fruition of an independence, which neither ridicule nor taxes shall ever take from us.

It is to celebrate the continuance of our peculiar freedom, that we are now met together, round the festive board. The political jubilee which is this day held, by those who seek out so many excuses for conviviality, is but a mere accident to us. We do not feast on the milk and honey of the land, and pour out bumpers of rosy wine, with the only purpose of proving our patriotism, and our devotion to parchment constitutions. It has so fallen out, that the day set apart for our unmarried rejoicings, is the day on which our country was divorced from her ill-natured spouse—no matter whether male or female;—and we have chanced to dove-tail our festivities with her's, merely because fortune has decreed that they should come pat to our purposes. It would be inconsistent with the natural privileges of which we boast, to eat or drink more voraciously or sumptuously to-day, than on any other day of the year, only to remind each other of our former subjection, and to evince our gratitude for emancipation from bondage. Our anniversary of freedom is that of our birth. While others, elate with the exhilarating gas of political independence, pledge the wine-cup to the execration of their quondam masters, and to the happiness which the great gulph of their separation secures for themselves, we only renew the recollection of a liberty that was never withheld from us, but which united with our spirits at the commencement of our natural being. The glass, whose animating soul is translated into our material tabernacles, and looks out so joyously at our visual loop holes, although it receive no additional sweetness from the remembrance of the gall with which it might once have been imbued, is not less pure in its spirit, and enlivening in its influence, because we never drank from it the quasia infusion of slavery. It is now still more welcome to our hands, and grateful to our hearts, than whilom it was, when, in the fervency of our joyful majority, we entwined it with mingled wreaths of poppies and sun-flowers, the unclassical modern substitutes for the Bacchanalian ivy, and the myrtle of Venus. We rejoice to day, with a rejoicing which is increased by no retrospective feelings of triumph toward our departed miseries; which derives its zest of ecstacy from no artificial mineral fountain, but from the clear and living source of nature.

Could we break the thick ice, which the frost of years has thrown over the stream of human life, and look, with a steady eye, upon the objects that are there, what whimsical sensations would be associated with our contemplation! We should behold, scattered below the waters, the ruins of schemes, which, since the days of the first bachelor, have been contrived against single happiness. We should survey, like the pious Æneas, in the abyss of Hades, the melancholy termination of iniquitous designs—the wrecks of all the hopes and plots of those, who, while on earth, were the tormentors of all who would not give up their liberty and purses, to be dealt with as the law directs. The patches and ringlets of affected beauties, would be seen, heaped in more ludicrous confusion, than they ever displayed upon the toilet. The laces, hoops, and head-dresses of coquettes—lures, which they spread for the hearts of our predecessors, would meet our astonished optics, and, in their fantastic fragments, exhibit the vanity and nefarious designs of those whom they once decorated. Visiting cards and ball tickets might be observed, inscribed with the names of the haughty belles, who once, in all the pertinacity of malicious affection, aimed their attractions at the votaries of celibacy, determined on reducing them to the condition of matrimony. Fans and smelling-bottles, billet-doux and rouge, would be present to our sight, and lengthen out the catalogue of artifices, by which the liberties of bachelors were endangered; while the obstinate wrinkles of ancient maidens, and the smiles and ogles of misses in their teens, would float, in all their levity, like feathers, on the surface of the wave, or sink, in the sadness of gravity, to the bottom.

After having thus contemplated the vestiges of all that was the pride of youthful feminines, and their strongest hope—all that was the desperate resort, or indisguisable defect of antiquated coquetry, how much may we not rejoice that our venerable forerunners escaped the conspiracies that were formed against their peace, and, with undaunted intrepidity, maintained their singularity of purpose. The political revolutions of empires may attract our attention, and, as we trace their progress on the map of history, our astonishment may be excited at the rapidity of their course, and the magnitude of their effects.—But the fall of princes and the elevation of demagogues have enough to admire and celebrate them; and the glory, lost or won on the see-saw of ambition, is mingled in its attraction, with the nausea that comes upon us, from the puddles of corruption and slang-whanging. Upon the steady perseverence with which bachelors have maintained their integrity; upon the honors of their triumph over the machinations of belles, both young and old; their exemptions from the long, imaginary joys of courtship, and the longer gloomy realities of matrimony, we can look, with a delight, as undisturbed as it is unaffected. The perils which they met, in their manly defence of independence; the admonitions and menaces of the already married; the alternate simperings and frowns of misses, who wished to be so; the shrugs and puns of macaronies, who were joined, in the abjectness of devotion, to their idols—all were insufficient to make them swerve from the straight and narrow path, in which they were resolved to perform, alone and unjostled, the pilgrimage of life. They heard, without dismay, the scoffs and slanders of the belles and beaux, who, like the butterflies of summer, fluttered in the garden of courtship, and, with all their insect inconstancy, flitted among the gaudy flowers by which they were attracted. They withstood the assaults that were incessantly directed against their firmness, by matrons, who wished "to see their girls settled in life," and of old girls, whose mirrors told them that it was high time to be "engaged." It was in vain that they were told of the undarned hose, and coats out at elbows, which poor bachelors are compelled to wear, and which thrifty helpmates might so neatly mend. They listened, with equal incredulity, to what was related to them of the conveniences of married life, the value of domestic comforts, the economy of matrimonial establishments, and the loneliness of "lodgings for single gentlemen." They opened their ears, but closed the conviction of their understanding to the calculations that were made, by the rules of simple subtraction and compound multiplication, to prove the waste of fortune, in single life, and its increase, by the junction of giblets. They looked at the picture, which imagination drew, of the happiness enjoyed in duplicated existence, then at the real comforts of their single situation, and they would not make an exchange. The anticipations of the enamored, they contrasted with the looks of the married, and were convinced that

"*We dream in courtship, and in marriage wake.*"

They were assured, in all the enthusiasm of metaphor bewitched, that matrimony was a pure and placid stream, on which they might glide, without the fear of rocks or shallows, their light and fairy barks, decked with the splendor of that peerless boat which wafted the Egyptian queen to the Roman triumvir, and lulled to repose by sweeter music than breathed its melody around her. They cast their eyes upon the vessel which bore the happy couple, with their household concerns, bag and baggage; and it was an unwieldy, unmanageable hulk, tossed about upon a boisterous sea, with no other streamers or sails than tattered raiment, and no softer music than the cries of little ones. They resolved, yet more sturdily, not to trust themselves to such a mode of conveyance on such a treacherous element, but to keep steadily along the safe surface of terra firma.

We are neither libellers of other men's doings, nor punsters upon other people's words; and if, while we say that we now hold up the mirror of fact to the sunbeams of our worthy seniors' lives, "to show virtue her true image," we should be accused of casting reflections upon the character of those who are sold into bondage, and compelled to make their bricks without straw, or of dazzling the eye with our own superior fidelity, we can say, with good conscience, that we are guiltless. We care not "what other men may think of" married "life; but as for our single selves," we envy it not. Nor do we wish, by any resolutions of our own, to make any alterations, additions or amendments to the real condition of those who are joined in wedlock. All we ask from *them*, is a full and free enjoyment of our present self-possession; to be allowed the indulgence of our simple apprehensions, without being deprived our reason by the complex ideas of matrimony. If we have confounded the principles of logic, and failed, either to lay down correct premises, or to raise up wise conclusions, let us be punished as dunces, and ridiculed by every dabbler in syllogisms.

Do we rejoice over the comforts of our condition with the folly of the simpleton, who knows not what he says? Are the misfortunes of our united opposites less substantial than we represent them, or our own pleasures more visionary than we feel them to be?—With the origin and progress of conjugal being, we do not concern ourselves, but are content to know and see its present state. And what is it? If the meek spirit of Socrates, the wisest of philosophers and the best of heathens, could return from its Elysium, and relate the sufferings inflicted upon it, while it animated his frame, by the clamorous lungs of his termagant wife, we would know what matrimony was in ancient days, and fancy, truly, what it now is. If the little sugar and much wormwood which have been mingled in the cup of married life, by so many, who were in such haste to drink of it, were applied to our lips, our involuntary wry faces would betray our loathing, and teach us not to make deliberate mouths at unoffending bachelors. Could we take a peep at the domestic fireside; count the ragged and unwashed urchins that crowd around it; take a copy of the matron's face, as she pours out tea, or upbraidings for her good man; and watch his twitchings at the waistbands of his indispensibles, we might be justified in our singularity of existence, and stop the mouths of our persecutors. Were we to refer our calumniators to the records of Doctors' Commons, and persuade them to investigate their origin, we should no longer be denounced, as morose, cynical oddities, and hear our peculiar customs traduced, or our unshaven chins insulted. But we shall meddle with neither of these unsightly things, to draw down upon our heads scalding water from the kitchen, and frownings from the parlor, for they are already familiar enough to those who have a greater part and lot in the matter than ourselves.

While thus reminded of the prosperous efforts of those who have gone before us in the way of celibacy—of the poverty and heart-burnings; the rags and discords; the anxiety, without variety, which they escaped by eschewing matrimony, why should we fear to emulate their example. They have marked out our path behind us; but we need only look over our shoulders upon it, and keep our feet on the course which we have chosen for ourselves. If we persist in the defence of our independence, we do it without acting offensively against the wishes or inclinations of others. We claim no other right—exercise no other privilege than that which we possessed at our birth, of being single in heart, one and indivisible in life. We have endured the "whips and scorns" of beardless witlings, even when they themselves were smarting under "the pangs of despised love," without shrinking from our resolution. We have been too long accustomed to the left-handed compliments of gallants, and the revilings of "woman kind," to regard the one or run from the other.—We expect no better treatment in time to come, if we keep on in our career; and we shall not be deterred from it, either by "act of assembly," the satire of young ladies, or the menaces of old maids.

"*He who ne'er listened to*" their "*words of praise,*"
Their "*voice of censure never can appal.*"

Communicated.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in the woods adjoining the city of Pittsburgh, by a select company of truly unsophisticated republicans. It was indeed highly pleasing to witness with what patriotic zeal, and rational enthusiasm, each member of the party testified the swelling gratitude of his bosom, for the unparelleled blessings, and lasting advantages, the great and momentous decisions of the day they celebrated, had conferred on the human race. Love and friendship characterized the meeting—contentment and happiness beamed from every eye. With truth it may be asserted, that the occasion which assembled them, seasoned their frugal repast with a better zest and relish, than the most sumptuous delicacies and refined luxuries of a banquet could have done, served up with all punctilious etiquette.

It may be proper to add, that, together with the flashes of sentiment and sparkling of wit, which the current of social conversation elicited, the following appropriate Toasts were tendered and drank to, with rapturous applause.

TOASTS.

1. *The day we celebrate.* We hail it as an event productive of the happiest consequences—an event that welcomed an enslaved people to one of Heaven's choicest blessings—*Liberty.*

2. *The memory of General Washington.*

3 *The memory of Benjamin Franklin*—the sage of America—the benefactor of the world—whose philosophy tamed the lightning of heaven, whose maxims are the beacon lights of conduct.

4. *The Tree of Liberty.* Our forefathers planted it and we *will* nourish it—yet we do not wish to monopolize its fruit, but rather that it were as extensive as the Universe!

5 *The adopted Sons of Erin.* With us they are as free from Tyranny and Bondage, as their native soil is from *Toads* and *Serpents.*

6 The *Irishman* in America. May he be *less* of the *Politician* and *more* of the *Citizen!*

7. *The Eagle of America.*—She still hovers over us, with *Liberty* engraved on her wings.

8. May the *Banner of Peace* ever wave over the extended continent of America:—that she may still continue the "Asylum of the Exile, and the Home of the Emigrant"

9. *The Governor of Pennsylvania.* The less said, the sooner mended!

10. *The Father of the Tariff.* His policy was first to plant the Tree in Congress, then retire to water its roots.

11. The American Fair. Their only weapons, of defence, in ordinary cases of danger, are modesty and virtue; but in cases of *imported plunderers* of *Booty* and *Beauty*, we recommend *domestic Hickory!*

12. To our political enemies. A long life and a hard journey through it; a good dinner and no appetite to eat it; an inclination to sleep and a hatchel to lie on—or, if they prefer an appetite, *raw potatoes* to satisfy it.

13. May Gothic superstition and bigotry be soon dissipated by the steady sunshine of pure learning and liberal information; and leave our intellectual energies as free and unshackled, as our country is from the paralyzing manacles of despotism.

Paul Allen, esq. has announced his relinquishment of his situation as *Editor of the Morning Chronicle*, and has issued proposals for publishing in Baltimore, a new paper to be called "The Baltimore Evening Post," to be published three times a week, at $5 per annum.

From the New-York American.

The following account, from a London paper, of a Rowing Match on the Thames, exhibits a wonderful performance—118 miles in less than 16 consecutive hours.—This, allowing for the short respite to take food, will give a speed of nearly eight miles an hour during the whole distance, sometimes against both wind and tide.—What say the crews of our fast rowing news boats to such a performance?—we should think the arms that usually ply their oars, as well nerved and enduring as those of the "guardsmen," who rowed on the Thames. Yet the idea of going from here to Catskill, for instance, about the same distance as Oxford from London, and without any interruption from locks, in sixteen hours would startle them a little, we suspect.

Grand Rowing Match, from Oxford to London, sixteen hours, for six hundred guineas.

This match, which has for some time created unexampled interest among the lovers of aquatic sport, and upon the issue of which many thousand pounds were depending, was decided yesterday; and it is only justice to the gentlemen, by whose skill, exertion, and manly perseverence, the arduous task was accomplished, to say, that it was a feat never equalled in the annals of aquatic sports. The wager was laid by Sir J. Burgoyne, with Capt. Short, for 600 guineas, (and not for 1000 guineas, as erroneously stated.) The terms of the match were these:—That six Officers of the 3d Regiment of Guards, belonging to the Aquatic Clubs, should row, in a six oared wherry, from Oxford to Westminster Bridge, in 16 consecutive hours—the time, in the month of May 1824." Capt. Short, who knew the skill of the "Guard's Club," accepted the bet of the Honorable Baronet; and the gentlemen that kindly offered to aid him in winning his wager, were Capts. Standish, Hudson, and Blane, and Lieuts. Douglass and Wyndham, who, with himself, made up the six rowers.—It was agreed that the rowers should choose their own cockswains, and that time should be kept by clocks previously wound in London and Oxford. The boat in which the wager was to be contended for, was built for the purpose, by Mr. Sullivan, of Mill-bank, after the plan of the Marquis of Worcester's "Fancy," a boat remarkable for its fleetness; and it is no flattery to Mr. Sullivan to say, that he turned out as pretty a little thing as ever skimmed the surface of Old Father Thames. This match arose out of an attempt made by Lord Newry, about sixteen months ago, to perform the same feat, with six of his servants, in 17 hours. His Lordship lost his wager on that occasion, with Sir J. Burgoyne, by 50 minutes, though wind and weather were in his favor, and not only Sir John, but most of the "deep ones," as well as the amateurs of the (aqua) "Fancy," and the majority of the members of the Aquatic Club, were ready to offer three to one against the accomplishment of the wager. A few days ago it was determined that yesterday should be the day for the decision of the wager, and application was made by Capt. Short and his friends to the Commissioners of the Locks between London and Oxford, for their assistance in clearing the bells and pans, and supplying plenty of water as they passed through; to this request they very readily consented, and, by the arrangements made by the Commissioners, at least half an hour was gained by the rowers. On Tuesday morning the whole of the rowers had arrived at Oxford, and they all retired to bed at eight o'clock in the evening, and gave orders to be called up at two, intending to start precisely at three, from a place named, near Oxford Bridge.

By a quarter before three o'clock they were dressed in their Aquatic Club dresses, viz: narrow striped blue and white trowsers, broad striped jackets, straw hats, light shoes, and silk stockings. They took a little *aqua vitæ*, sandwiches, &c. and at one minute past three o'clock yesterday morning, their cockswain, Isaac King, gave the word "all's ready," and the rowers removed their oars from the perpendicular to the horizontal; and amidst the cheers of great numbers of persons, (even at that early hour) the wherry cleft the liquid stream, and bore away towards its destination, at the rate of above eight miles the hour. On the wherry arriving at Bolter's Lock, Maidenhead, (half way) it was half past eleven o'clock—half an hour had been lost by the wind freshing to the east, and the squally weather. At Bolter's Lock, JamesCarnon, the second cockswain, was taken on board, and by many "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together," the wherry was brought to Windsor bridge by one o'clock. No time was lost, though every man on board was fatigued, they pushed on with a most determined resolution, and notwithstanding great difficulties, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, they arrived at Teddington Lock by half past five o'clock. In Teddington Lock they took refreshment, which was supplied by Mr. Topham, of the Talbot Inn, Richmond. From Windsor to Staines, a distance of eight miles, the rowers exerted themselves surprisingly, and they accomplished the distance in fifty minutes, and made a most gallant show. At Teddington, the spirits of the gallant crew were raised very much by the arrival of a number of their London friends, in wherries, skiffs, &c. who cheered them loudly, as they exerted themselves to accomplish their object. Thomas Hill, the third cockswain was taken on board at Teddington, and considering the wind was in their teeth, they performed wonders. It was half past four when they left Teddington, and on their arrival at Putney Bridge it was precisely six o'clock. At this moment the Thames presented an unusual scene of gaiety. The river was covered with the members of the different Aquatic Clubs, in their uniforms. We observed the *Westminster hall*, the *Guards*, the *Emerald*, the *Eagle*, the *Frederick*, the *Corsair*, and *William Frederick*, in their different boats. The Sovereign showed in prime style. There were present many Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first distinction. From Teddington to Westminster Bridge, two eight-oared guard boats cleared the way for the wherry, but for the cheering of the spectators, which created the liveliest emulation amongst the rowers, it was thought they would have sunk under the exertion, and have lost the wager. The umpire, Colonel Meyrick, took his station on Westminster Bridge at six o'clock. The craft on the river, barges, stairs, and wharfs, from which there was a view of Whitehall stairs, the appointed landing place, were crowded with spectators. Several of the Bow street patrol were placed at Whitehall stairs, to preserve the peace, and to assist in the debarkation.

At half past six o'clock the wherry arrived at Bolter-sea Bridge, the rowers completely knocked up, some of them almost bent double, and all much distressed. The tide was now in their favor, and having taken a little brandy, they appeared determined to conquer or die; and at a quarter before 7 o'clock they arrived at Westminster Bridge, amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators. Mr Sullivan, the boat-builder, towed them to Whitehall stairs, and on their arrival there they were assisted out of the boat, carried on shore, and put to bed. They were all in a state of exhaustion, and one or two could not stand without support.

They declared that they should have arrived an hour sooner, if the wind had been in their favor. It is believed that not less than £15,000 have changed owners by the event, of which sum Capt. Short won £1,000. Some of the best judges (even the cockswains) who knew every yard of the river from Oxford to Westminster, were taken in, the current bets being two to one against the performance of the match. The distance between Oxford and Westminster bridge is 118 miles, and was rowed in fifteen hours and three quarters.

Musquetoes.—The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle says—"Several detachments of musquetoes have recently arrived in town, and are quartered upon our citizens. They seem to be lively and active, and are so entirely free from *party* spirit, that they are equally atrentive to the friends and opposers of all the Presidential candidates, and any person lying down at night without a pay ticket may be sure of receiving some feeling evidence of their regard, without the trouble of electioneering for their favours."

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1824.

Apprentices' Library.

At a numerous and respectable meeting, held, pursuant to adjournment, at Mr. Crossan's Tavern, on Saturday evening, 10th July,

W. EICHBAUM, Jr. Chairman, and THO'S BAKEWELL, Secretary,

The Committee appointed on the 22d ult. reported the following Constitution, which was adopted.

To afford that portion of the youth of our city, who are employed in its various manufacturing and mechanical establishments, an opportunity, by the perusal of well selected books, of acquiring useful information, cultivating their minds, and improving their morals, and of thus promoting their own welfare and the advantage of their employers; we agree to form a Society, to be called *The Pittsburgh Apprentices' Library Company*, and to be governed by the following Constitution.

Section I. Every person who shall sign this Constitution, and pay two dollars annually in advance to the Treasurer of the Company; or who shall, at the time of subscribing, either pay ten dollars to the Treasurer, or present not less than twenty volumes to the Library, and shall pay one dollar annually in advance to the Treasurer; or who shall, at the time of subscribing, either pay twenty dollars to the Treasurer, or present not less than forty volumes to the Library, shall be a member of the Company.

Section II. The affairs of the Company shall be conducted by seven Directors, who shall be chosen by ballot, at the annual meeting of the Company, on the fourth Saturday in July.

At their first meeting after their election, the Directors shall choose from their own body, a President and a Secretary, the latter of whom shall act as Treasurer of the Society. Three Directors shall form a quorum, and the board shall have power to supply all vacancies.

The board of Directors shall have power,

1. To adopt rules and reglations for the government of the Library: but all propositions to adopt, amend or rescind any permanent rules, shall lie over from the meeting at which they are proposed until the next meeting of the board:

2. To appoint a Librarian; to make every necessary arrangement for the accommodation of the Company; to examine all books presented to the Library, and to dispose of such as they may deem improper to be retained:

3. To receive all donations and subscriptions which may be offered for the benefit of the Library, and, after deducting incidental expenses, to apply them to the purchase of such books as may in their opinion be best calculated to promote the purposes of the Institution, carefully excluding all books of an immoral tendency, or which relate to controverted doctrines of Theology:

4. On special personal application, to grant the privileges of the Library to such Mechanics and Artisans as are not included in the general provisions of this Constitution, on such terms as they may prescribe in their by-laws.

Section III. The Library shall be open at convenient hours, one day in each week, and free access to it shall be allowed to all Apprentices and Minors who are engaged in acquiring a knowledge of mechanical trades, under such rules and restrictions as the board of Directors shall adopt: *Provided*, That, in all cases, applicants for the privileges of the Library must be recommended by a member of the Company, or some respectable citizen, whose guarantee for the security of the property entrusted to the applicant will be required as an indispensable condition to its loan.

Section IV. No Amendment to this Constitution shall be made except at meetings of the Company, on the suggestion of one of the Directors; nor without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Company present.

Section V. In the event of a dissolution of the Company, its Books shall be disposed of by the Directors and the proceeds shall be divided among the contributors and subscribers, in proportion to their several payments and subscriptions.

Resolved, That Wm. Eichbaum, Jr. B. Bakewell and John S. Riddle be appointed a committee to obtain subscribers to the above Constitution, and that the subscribers be requested to attend a meeting for the purpose of choosing Directors, at this place, on Saturday, the 24th instant.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that they be published in the newspapers of this City.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to this place on Saturday, 24th instant, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

W. EICHBAUM, Jr. *Chairman.*
THO'S BAKEWELL, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Being one of those who have adhered to the federal party, through good and evil report, from the time that reason dawned on my infant mind to the present time; and still recollecting with enthusiasm the story of revolutionary times, so oft repeated to my youthful ears by a parent, who, though one in the humble walks of life, was in his youth not an idle spectator of passing events, and who was one of the earliest settlers west of the Allegheny river, and braved the vicissitudes and dangers incident to an Indian war on our exposed frontier settlements with others; and the circumstance still fresh on my recollection of his coming home one evening (I think he had been at Pittsburgh) with marks of anger and vexation strongly expressed on his countenance, and relating the progress and probable consequences of the "Western Insurrection" (a high-handed resistance to the law which never has been, nor ever will be, by the most abandoned scribbler, charged to the federalists) and afterwards expressing the liveliest emotions of pleasure on hearing that Washington was coming on with an army to suppress the insurrection: and also recollecting that he called himself a federalist, from a sincere attachment to the constitution of the United States; being I say such a federalist, I could smile with contempt at the charges of enmity to our government, British influence, prepossessions in favor of monarchy, &c. &c. so oft repeated against the federalists. Judge, then, my astonishment on reading the famous correspondence between President Monroe and General Jackson, to find the federalists charged by the former with monarchical principles. On reading this charge under the sanction of such authority, I paused and said to myself, can such possibly be the fact? If this is the case, adieu to the federal party. Finding, however, that the charge was accompanied with an acknowledgement, *that there was no historical fact* on which to found such an opinion, I was naturally led to inquire, what were the historical facts on which we might test the footing of the parties? And here I regret that the subject has not hitherto received the dispassionate attention which it merits, from those who are much better qualified to handle it. I will therefore proceed to explain my views of the grounds on which I believe, *from historical facts*, the merits of the President's assertion rest.

That the two parties differed on several leading and important measures of the general government, is a "historical fact" which all will admit. The constitution of the United States, was at the time of its adoption, and has ever since been, a favorite measure of the federalists; its adoption warmly opposed by the anti-federalists—*i. e.* the democratic party. But as the democratic party now professes an attachment to the constitution, the line of demarcation between the two parties is, on this point, obliterated.

A national bank was another favorite measure of federal policy, on the other side denounced as a high-handed aristocratic measure; and on the expiration of the charter of the original bank, the democrats, being then at the helm of affairs, its charter was not renewed, although the federalists had asserted in the strongest terms they could use that the business of the nation could not, especially in time of war, be conducted to advantage without an institution of the kind. During the late war dire necessity compelled the democratic administration to acknowledge this part of federal policy to be absolutely necessary. On this point, then, the parties have coalesced.

A navy was another favorite measure with the federalists, and denounced by the others as a useless and unnecessary waste of the nation's wealth; and the praises of gun-boats was a theme of democratic exultation. Experience here, again, too sensibly awakened the democratic administration to the delusion into which they had been led by the visionary schemes of their favorite philosophical statesman, whose name they had often placed before that of Washington. The parties are therefore now agreed on this point.

Internal taxation was another charge against the federalists, and operated, perhaps, more than any other, to their final defeat as a party. The arguments urged on this subject by the democrats were addressed, not to the understanding of the people, but to their prejudices. The moving cause of the revolution was not the stamp tax, &c. in themselves, but the odious principle of taxation without representation. Previous to the revolution the colonies were not represented either directly or indirectly in the British parliament. A reference to the democratic newspapers of '96, and previous, would present a curious contrast to the system of internal taxation during the late war.

The "alien law" was another theme of denunciation against the federalists: now although in the present situation of affairs the laws relative to aliens are more adapted to a generous policy towards foreigners, who now, generally speaking, come among us to perform honestly the part of good citizens; yet when I reflect that at the time the former law was passed, that agents of the French government were openly and avowedly arganizing (and assisted by other foreigners,) an unjustifiable system for involving us in a war to which we were not a party; the passage of this law is justifiable on the principle of sound national policy and sober reason.

And now to the charge of monarchical opinions. To whom is this invidious charge pointed? We must believe it to be Alexander Hamilton; at least they (*i. e.* the democrats) would place him at the head of the list. What are the facts in this case? He was one of the members of the convention that formed the federal constitution. What the individual opinion of each one of the convention was, is what will never be truly known; had each member been called on for a draft of a constitution, what a difference would have been exhibited! No two drafts would have been alike.—What was the language of Washington on this occasion? It is unnecessary here to repeat it: let it suffice, the constitution as adopted by the convention, was presented to the American people. Now was the grand touchstone of federal principles. To induce the different states to ratify the constitution, Hamilton, to use the language of Judge Marshall on another occasion, did more than any other individual, and as much as to one individual was possible; to this purpose, he devoted, with indefatigable zeal, the powers of his expansive mind and the present constitution was finally ratified by the requisite number of states; and its most important amendments took place during the federal administration.

For these reasons I feel disposed to esteem the title of "federalist" an honor; and at the same time respect every man who, by his actions, evidences a zeal for the institutions of our happy country, by whatever name he may be called. And that our system of national government may remain unadulterated, to the latest posterity is the sincere wish of a federalist and a

WESTERN NATIVE.

P. S. Having taken the opportunity of a day too wet to plough, to offer these crude observations, I find on looking them over that I have omitted "Jay's Treaty." I would just request some candid democrat to state what peculiar advantages we enjoy by the late treaty over those afforded by the one approved by President Washington?

W. N.

For the Gazette.

ADDRESS TO THE BACHELOR CLUB,

On the 5th of July, 1824—By a Member.

FELLOW SINGULARS,—The spring time of our life is gone, but its winter is not yet come. We yet wear our own hair, eat with our own grinders, and are not ashamed to show our unwrinkled phizzes.—If we do not "flourish in immortal youth," we are not yet gone down into the valley and shadow of years, so far as to be shut out from the sunshine of merry feelings. We preserve, in its *singular* purity, and without parenthesis, the celibacy in which a beneficent nature formed us. We enjoy, without control, the oddities by which she has distinguished us, and rejoice in the fruition of an independence, which neither ridicule nor taxes shall ever take from us.

It is to celebrate the continuance of our peculiar freedom, that we are now met together, round the festive board. The political jubilee which is this day held, by those who seek out so many excuses for conviviality, is but a mere accident to us. We do not feast on the milk and honey of the land, and pour out bumpers of rosy wine, with the only purpose of proving our patriotism, and our devotion to parchment constitutions. It has so fallen out, that the day set apart for our unmarried rejoicings, is the day on which our country was divorced from her ill-natured spouse—no matter whether male or female;—and we have chanced to dove-tail our festivities with her's, merely because fortune has decreed that they should come pat to our purposes. It would be inconsistent with the natural privileges of which we boast, to eat or drink more voraciously or sumptuously to-day, than on any other day of the year, only to remind each other of our former subjection, and to evince our gratitude for emancipation from bondage. Our anniversary of freedom is that of our birth. While others, elate with the exhilarating gas of political independence, pledge the wine-cup to the execration of their quondam masters, and to the happiness which the great gulph of their separation secures for themselves, we only renew the recollection of a liberty that was never withheld from us, but which united with our spirits at the commencement of our natural being. The glass, whose animating soul is translated into our material tabernacles, and looks out so joyously at our visual loop holes, although it receive no additional sweetness from the remembrance of the gall with which it might once have been imbued, is not less pure in its spirit, and enlivening in its influence, because we never drank from it the quasia infusion of slavery. It is now still more welcome to our hands, and grateful to our hearts, than whilom it was, when, in the fervency of our joyful majority, we entwined it with mingled wreaths of poppies and sun-flowers, the unclassical modern substitutes for the Bacchanalian ivy, and the myrtle of Venus. We rejoice to day, with a rejoicing which is increased by no retrospective feelings of triumph toward our departed miseries; which derives its zest of ecstacy from no artificial mineral fountain, but from the clear and living source of nature.

Could we break the thick ice, which the frost of years has thrown over the stream of human life, and look, with a steady eye, upon the objects that are there, what whimsical sensations would be associated with our contemplation! We should behold, scattered below the waters, the ruins of schemes, which, since the days of the first bachelor, have been contrived against single happiness. We should survey, like the pious Æneas, in the abyss of Hades, the melancholy termination of iniquitous designs—the wrecks of all the hopes and plots of those, who, while on earth, were the tormentors of all who would not give up their liberty and purses, to be dealt with as the law directs. The patches and ringlets of affected beauties, would be seen, heaped in more ludicrous confusion, than they ever displayed upon the toilet. The laces, hoops, and head-dresses of coquettes—lures, which they spread for the hearts of our predecessors, would meet our astonished optics, and, in their fantastic fragments, exhibit the vanity and nefarious designs of those whom they once decorated. Visiting cards and ball tickets might be observed, inscribed with the names of the haughty belles, who once, in all the pertinacity of malicious affection, aimed their attractions at the votaries of celibacy, determined on reducing them to the condition of matrimony. Fans and smelling-bottles, billet-doux and rouge, would be present to our sight, and lengthen out the catalogue of artifices, by which the liberties of bachelors were endangered; while the obstinate wrinkles of ancient maidens, and the smiles and ogles of misses in their teens, would float, in all their levity, like feathers, on the surface of the wave, or sink, in the sadness of gravity, to the bottom.

After having thus contemplated the vestiges of all that was the pride of youthful femminies, and their strongest hope—all that was the desperate resort, or indisguisable defect of antiquated coquetry, how much may we not rejoice that our venerable forerunners escaped the conspiracies that were formed against their peace, and, with undaunted intrepidity, maintained their singularity of purpose. The political revolutions of empires may attract our attention, and, as we trace their progress on the map of history, our astonishment may be excited at the rapidity of their course, and the magnitude of their effects.—But the fall of princes and the elevation of demagogues have enough to admire and celebrate them; and the glory, lost or won on the see-saw of ambition, is mingled in its attraction, with the nausea that comes upon us, from the puddles of corruption and slang-whanging. Upon the steady perseverence with which bachelors have maintained their integrity; upon the honors of their triumph over the machinations of belles, both young and old; their exemptions from the long, imaginary joys of courtship, and the longer gloomy realities of matrimony, we can look, with a delight, as undisturbed as it is unaffected. The perils which they met, in their manly defence of independence; the admonitions and menaces of the already married; the alternate simperings and frowns of misses, who wished to be so; the shrugs and puns of macaronies, who were joined, in the abjectness of devotion, to their idols—all were insufficient to make them swerve from the straight and narrow path, in which they were resolved to perform, alone and undisturbed, the pilgrimage of life. They heard, without dismay, the scoffs and slanders of the belles and beaux, who, like the butterflies of summer, fluttered in the garden of courtship, and, with all their inseet inconstancy, flitted among the gaudy flowers by which they were attracted. They withstood the assaults that were incessantly directed against their firmness, by matrons, who wished "to see their girls settled in life," and of old girls, whose mirrors told them that it was high time to be "engaged." It was in vain that they were told of the undarned hose, and coats out at elbows, which poor bachelors are compelled to wear, and which thrifty helpmates might so neatly mend. They listened, with equal incredulity, to what was related to them of the conveniences of married life, the value of domestic comforts, the economy of matrimonial establishments, and the loneliness of "lodgings for single gentlemen." They opened their ears, but closed the conviction of their understanding to the calculations that were made, by the rules of simple subtraction and compound multiplication, to prove the waste of fortune, in single life, and its increase, by the junction of giblets. They looked at the picture, which imagination drew, of the happiness enjoyed in duplicated existence, then at the real comforts of their single situation, and they would not make an exchange. The anticipations of the enamored, they contrasted with the looks of the married, and were convinced that

"We dream in courtship, and in marriage wake."

They were assured, in all the enthusiasm of metaphor bewitched, that matrimony was a pure and placid stream, on which they might glide, without the fear of rocks or shallows, their light and fairy barks, decked with the splendor of that peerless boat which wafted the Egyptian queen to the Roman triumvir, and lulled to repose by sweeter music than breathed its melody around her. They cast their eyes upon the vessel which bore the happy couple, with their household concerns, bag and baggage; and it was an unwieldy, unmanageable hulk, tossed about upon a boisterous sea, with no other streamers or sails than tattered raiment, and no softer music than the cries of little ones. They resolved, yet more sturdily, not to trust themselves to such a mode of conveyance on such a treacherous element, but to keep steadily along the safe surface of terra firma.

We are neither libellers of other men's doings, nor punsters upon other people's words; and if, while we say that we now hold up the mirror of fact to the sunbeams of our worthy seniors' lives, "to show virtue her true image," we should be accused of *casting reflections* upon the character of those who are sold into bondage, and compelled to make their bricks without straw, or of *dazzling the eye* with our own superior felicity, we can say, with good consciences, that we are guiltless. We care not "what other men may think of" married "life; but as for our single selves," we envy it not. Nor do we wish, by any resolutions of our own, to make any alterations, additions or amendments to the real condition of those who are joined in wedlock. All we ask from *them*, is a full and free enjoyment of our present self-possession; to be allowed the indulgence of our simple apprehensions, without being deprived our reason by the complex ideas of matrimony. If we have confounded the principles of logic, and failed, either to lay down correct premises, or to raise up wise conclusions, let us be punished as dunces, and ridiculed by every dabbler in syllogisms.

Do we rejoice over the comforts of our condition with the folly of the simpleton, who knows not what he says? Are the misfortunes of our united opposites less substantial than we represent them, or our own pleasures more visionary than we feel them to be?—With the origin and progress of conjugal being, we do not concern ourselves, but are content to know and see its present state. And what is it? If the meek spirit of Socrates, the wisest of philosophers and the best of heathens, could return from its Elysium, and relate the sufferings inflicted upon it, while it animated his frame, by the clamorous lungs of his termagant wife, we would know what matrimony was in ancient days, and fancy, truly, what it now is. If the little sugar and much wormwood which have been mingled in the cup of married life, by so many, who were in such haste to drink of it, were applied to our lips, our involuntary wry faces would betray our loathing, and teach us not to make deliberate mouths at unoffending bachelors. Could we take a peep at the domestic fireside; count the ragged and unwashed urchins that crowd around it; take a copy of the matron's face, as she pours out tea, or upbraidings for her good man; and watch his twitchings at the waistbands of his indispensibles, we might be justified in our singularity of existence, and stop the mouths of our persecutors. Were we to refer our calumniators to the records of Doctors' Commons, and persuade them to investigate their origin, we should no longer be denounced, as morose, cynical oddities, and hear our peculiar customs traduced, or our unshaven chins insulted. But we shall meddle with neither of these unsightly things, to draw down upon our heads scalding water from the kitchen, and frownings from the parlor, for they are already familiar enough to those who have a greater part and lot in the matter than ourselves.

While thus reminded of the prosperous efforts of those who have gone before us in the way of celibacy—of the poverty and heart-burnings; the rags and discords; the anxiety, without variety, which they escaped by eschewing matrimony, why should we fear to emulate their example. They have marked out our path behind us; but we need only look over our shoulders upon it, and keep our feet on the course which we have chosen for ourselves. If we persist in the defence of our independence, we do it without acting offensively against the wishes or inclinations of others. We claim no other right—exercise no other privilege than that which we possessed at our birth, of being single in heart, one and indivisible in life. We have endured the "whips and scorns" of beardless witlings, even when they themselves were smarting under "the pangs of despised love," without shrinking from our resolution. We have been too long accustomed to the left-handed compliments of gallants, and the revilings of "woman kind," to regard the one or run from the other.—We expect no better treatment in time to come, if we keep on in our career; and we shall not be deterred from it, either by "act of assembly," the satire of young ladies, or the menaces of old maids.

"*He who never listened to*" their "*words of praise*,"
Their "*voice of censure never can appal.*"

Communicated.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in the woods adjoining the city of Pittsburgh, by a select company of truly unsophisticated republicans. It was indeed highly pleasing to witness with what patriotic zeal, and rational enthusiasm, each member of the party testified the swelling gratitude of his bosom, for the unparelleled blessings, and lasting advantages, the great and momentous decisions of the day they celebrated, had conferred on the human race. Love and friendship characterized the meeting—contentment and happiness beamed from every eye. With truth it may be asserted, that the occasion which assembled them, seasoned their frugal repast with a better zest and relish, than the most sumptuous delicacies and refined luxuries of a banquet could have done, served up with all punctilious etiquette.

It may be proper to add, that, together with the flashes of sentiment and sparkling of wit, which the current of social conversation elicited, the following appropriate Toasts were tendered and drank to, with rapturous applause.

TOASTS.

1. *The day we celebrate.* We hail it as an event productive of the happiest consequences—an event that welcomed an enslaved people to one of Heaven's choicest blessings—*Liberty.*

2. *The memory of General Washington.*

3. *The memory of Benjamin Franklin*—the sage of America—the benefactor of the world—whose philosophy tamed the lightning of heaven, whose maxims are the beacon lights of conduct.

4. *The Tree of Liberty.* Our forefathers planted it and we *will* nourish it—yet we do not wish to monopolize its fruit, but rather that it were as extensive as the Universe!

5. *The adopted Sons of Erin.* With us they are as free from Tyranny and Bondage, as their native soil is from *Toads* and *Serpents.*

6. The *Irishman* in America. May he be *less* of the *Politician* and *more* of the *Citizen!*

7. *The Eagle of America.*—She still hovers over us, with *Liberty* engraved on her wings.

8. May the *Banner of Peace* ever wave over the extended continent of America:—that she may still continue the "Asylum of the Exile, and the Home of the Emigrant"

9. *The Governor of Pennsylvania.* The less said, the sooner mended!

10. *The Father of the Tariff.* His policy was first to plant the Tree in Congress, then retire to water its roots.

11. The American Fair. Their only weapons of defence, in ordinary cases of danger, are modesty and virtue; but in cases of *imported plunmestic Hickory!*

12. To our political enemies. A long life and a hard journey through it; a good dinner and no appetite to eat it; an inclination to sleep and a hatchel to lie on—or, if they prefer an appetite, *raw potatoes* to satisfy it.

13. May Gothic superstition and bigotry be soon dissipated by the steady sunshine of pure learning and liberal information; and leave our intellectual energies as free and unshackled, as our country is from the paralyzing manacles of despotism.

Paul Allen, esq. has announced his relinquishment of his situation as *Editor of the Morning Chronicle*, and has issued proposals for publishing in Baltimore, a new paper to be called "The Baltimore Evening Post," to be published three times a week, at $5 per annum.

From the New-York American.

The following account, from a London paper, of a Rowing Match on the Thames, exhibits a wonderful performance—110 miles in less than 16 consecutive hours.—This, allowing for the short respite to take food, will give a speed of nearly eight miles an hour during the whole distance—sometimes against both wind and tide.—What say the crews of our fast rowing news boats to such a performance?—We should think the arms that usually ply their oars, as well nerved and enduring as those of the "guardsmen," who rowed on the Thames. Yet the idea of going from here to Catskill, for instance, about the same distance as Oxford from London, and without any interruption from locks, in sixteen hours would startle them a little, we suspect.

Grand Rowing Match, from Oxford to London, sixteen hours, for six hundred guineas.

This match, which has for some time created an exampled interest among the lovers of aquatic sport, and upon the issue of which many thousand pounds were depending, was decided yesterday; and it is only justice to the gentlemen, by whose skill, energy and manly perseverence, the arduous task was accomplished, to say, that it was a feat never equalled in the annals of aquatic sports. The wager was made by Sir J. Burgoyne, with Capt. Short, for 600 guineas, (and not for 1000 guineas, as erroneously stated.) The terms of the match were these—That six Officers of the 3d Regiment of Guards, belonging to the Aquatic Clubs, should row, in a six oared wherry, from Oxford to Westminster Bridge, for a consecutive hours—the time, in the month of May, 1824." Capt. Short, who knew the skill of the "Guard's Club," accepted the bet of the Honorable Baronet; and the gentlemen that kindly offered to aid him in winning his wager, were Capts. Stanhope, Hudson, and Blane, and Lieuts. Douglass and Wemyss, who, with himself, made up the six rowers.—It was agreed that the rowers should choose their own cockswains, and that time should be kept by clocks previously wound in London and Oxford. The boat in which the wager was to be contended for, was built for the purpose, by Mr. Sullivan, of Mill-bank, after the plan of the Marquis of Worcester's "Fancy," a boat remarkable for its fleetness; and it is no flattery to Mr. Sullivan to say, that he turned out as pretty a little thing as ever skimmed the surface of Old Father Thames. This match arose out of an attempt made by Lord Newry, about sixteen months ago, to perform the same feat, with six of his servants, in 17 hours. His Lordship lost his wager, on that occasion, with Sir J. Burgoyne, by 30 minutes, though wind and weather were in his favor, and not only Sir John, but most of the "deep ones," as well as the amateurs of the (aqua) "Fancy," and the majority of the members of the Aquatic Club, were ready to offer three to one against the accomplishment of the wager. A few days ago it was determined that yesterday should be the day for the decision of the wager, and application was made by Capt. Short and his friends to the Commissioners of the Locks between London and Oxford, for their assistance in clearing the bells and pans, and supplying plenty of water as they passed through; to this request they very readily consented, and, by the arrangements made by the Commissioners, at less than an hour was gained by the rowers. On Tuesday morning the whole of the rowers had arrived at Oxford, and they all retired to bed at eight o'clock in the evening, and gave orders to be called up at two, intending to start precisely at three, from a place named, near Oxford Bridge.

By a quarter before three o'clock they were attired in their Aquatic Club dresses, viz. narrow striped blue and white trowsers, broad striped jackets, straw hats, light shoes, and silk stockings. They took a little *aqua vitæ*, sandwiches, &c. and at one minute past three o'clock yesterday morning, their cockswain, Isaac King, gave the word "all's ready," and the rowers removed their oars from the perpendicular to the horizontal; and amidst the cheers of great numbers of persons, (even at that early hour) the wherry cleft the liquid stream, and bore away towards its destination, at the rate of above eight miles the hour. On the wherry arriving at Boulter's Lock, Maidenhead, (half way) it was half past eight o'clock—half an hour had been lost by the wind freshing to the east, and the squally weather. At Bolter's Lock, James Carnon, the second cockswain, was taken on board, and by many "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together," the wherry was brought to Windsor bridge by one o'clock. No time was lost, though every man on board was fatigued, they pushed on with a most determined resolution, and notwithstanding great difficulties, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, they arrived at Teddington Lock by half past five o'clock. At Teddington Lock they took refreshment, which was supplied by Mr. Topham, of the Talbot Inn, Richmond. From Windsor to Staines, a distance of eight miles, the rowers exerted themselves most singly, and they accomplished the distance in 57 minutes, and made a most gallant show. At Teddington, the spirits of the gallant crew were raised very much by the arrival of a number of their friends, in wherries, skiffs, &c. who cheered them loudly, as they exerted themselves to accomplish their object. Thomas Hill, the third cockswain was taken on board at Teddington, and considering the wind was in their teeth, they performed wonders. It was half past four when they left Teddington, and on their arrival at Putney Bridge it was precisely six o'clock. At this moment the river presented an unusual scene of gaiety. The river was covered with the members of the different Aquatic Clubs, in their uniforms. We observed the *Star and Garter hall*, the *Guards*, the *Emerald*, the *Eagle*, the *Frederick*, the *Corsair*, and *William Frederick*, all in their different boats. The Sovereign shone forth in prime style. There were present many Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first distinction. From Teddington to Westminster Bridge, two regularly formed guard boats cleared the way for the wherry, but for the cheering of the spectators, which was of the liveliest emulation amongst the rowers, it was thought they would have sunk under the extreme exertion, and have lost the wager. The umpire, Colonel Meyrick, took his station on Westminster Bridge at six o'clock. The craft on the river, the piers, stairs, and wharfs, from which there was a view of Whitehall stairs, the appointed landing place, were crowded with spectators. Several of the metropolitan street patrol were placed at Whitehall stairs, to preserve the peace, and to assist in the debarkation.

At half past six o'clock the wherry arrived at Westminster Bridge, the rowers completely knocked up, some of them almost bent double, and all much distressed. The tide was now in their favor, but having taken a little brandy, they appeared determined to conquer or die; and at a quarter before 7 o'clock they arrived at Westminster Bridge, amidst the loud exclamations of thousands of spectators. Mr Searle, the boat-builder, towed them to Whitehall stairs, and on their arrival there they were assisted out of the boat, carried on shore, and put to bed. They were all in a state of exhaustion, and one of them could not stand without support.

They declared that they should have arrived an hour sooner, if the wind had been in their favor. It is believed that not less than £15,000 have changed owners by the event, of which sum Capt. Short won £1,000. Some of the best judges (amongst cockswains) who knew every yard of the river from Oxford to Westminster, were taken in, the odds and bets being two to one against the performance of the match. The distance between Oxford and Westminster bridge is 118 miles, and was rowed in 15 hours and three quarters.

Musquetoes.—The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle says—"Several detachments of musquetoes have recently arrived in town, and are quartered upon our citizens. They seem to be lively and active, and are so entirely free from *party spirit*, that they are equally atrentive to the friends and opposers of all the Presidential candidates, and a person lying down at night without a pavilion may be sure of receiving some feeling evidence of their regard, without the trouble of electioneering for their favours."

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1824.

Appointment by the Governor.

Ephraim Paxtland, Esq. to be Recorder of the Mayor's Court, for the city of Pittsburgh, in the room of Charles Shaler, Esq. recently appointed President Judge.

Politics at Washington.—Gen. Van Ness, one of the committee of arrangement for celebrating the anniversary of Independence at Washington city, gave directions at the places where subscription papers for the dinner had been left, not to permit *Minius Edwards* to subscribe. On the publication of this fact in one of the journals of the city, on the 3d, John Quincy Adams, J. C. Calhoun, and John M'Lean, addressed a note to the committee, withdrawing their subscriptions for attendance at the dinner. They say, "Our attendance at the dinner, after this notice, would justly be considered as equivalent to an assent, on our part, to this exclusion. The character and conduct of Mr. Edwards being before the nation, upon the report of a committee of the House of Representatives yet to be acted upon by the House, we should consider it incompatible with our duties as public servants as well as with the principles of common justice, to participate in an act which we think would, in no event, be justifiable before a final decision upon the investigation." The secretary of the Navy and the Attorney-General had not subscribed. The latter said if he had he would have withdrawn his name. Two of the committee of arrangement subsequently issued a bulletin—not disavowing or disapproving Gen. Van Ness's act,—but stating that the publication of it was unauthorized!

The majority of the democratic delegates of Butler county nominated Mr. Beatty for Assembly.—The minority then withdrew and nominated Mr. Sullivan.

A prominent charge against Governor M'Kean, when he was impeached by the Shaydevites, was, that he permitted a *fac simile* to be used to affix his name to official papers. They called him the *copper governor.*

Sheriffs.—Speaking of what the Pennsylvanian called "a new regulation in the accountant department" respecting payment of sheriffs for taking convicts to the penitentiary, the editor of the Lancaster Gazette says:

The above regulation is certainly a good one, although not quite so *new* as the Editors of the Pennsylvanian seem to suppose. The *late* Auditor General was the first accountant officer who gave the subject an attentive consideration, and after a careful examination of the acts of assembly, adopted the regulation referred to. His decision it is true was not published, because the State Treasurer, not having time to examine into the matter, had not given his opinion. But, from the period of Mr. Duncan's decision, to the time of his leaving the office, it was the uniform practice of the Department to inform Sheriffs who came to settle their accounts, that the Auditor General had adopted such regulation, and that in future they would be allowed only the expenses incident to the transportation of convicts, who, by act of Assembly, were made punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary. As to the support of convicts whilst in confinement, nobody ever thought that an allowance would be made at the Treasury. We have considered it necessary to set the Editors of the Pennsylvanian right in this matter, as their article is evidently intended to give credit where credit is not due.

Robbery.—On the night of the 5th ult. during the absence of the Cashier of the Bank of Mobile, his room was entered, and a box stolen from it which contained $25,000 in bank notes.

The editor of the Chattanoga paper has acknowledged that, in his account of the trial of Jacobilock, he did the court and jury great injustice.

A new Invention.—A new way of drawing milk from a cow, has been invented in one of the New-England states. The operation is performed by inserting in the nipple the end of a straw or metal tube, through which the milk will flow as rapidly as it can be drawn by the hand. It is said, however, that the use of this machine so injures the nipple, that, in a short time, it will not retain the milk.

Another.—A new way of signing warrants to draw money from the treasury, has been invented by Mr. Secretary Crawford. It is done by a labor-saving machine, made of metal, and called a *fac simile*, which can be handled more expeditiously than the pen, and may be used, indeed, by persons who cannot write. The danger is, that, as it may be used by persons who have no right to use it, it may destroy the treasury's power of retention.

The recent proceedings in the state of Louisiana indicate a strong probability that the votes of that state for the presidency will be given to General *Andrew Jackson*, contrary to what has been the general impression. *Nat. Int.*

From the Reading Journal, July 3.

SCHUYLKILL CANAL.

In honor of the *day*, the managers of the Schuylkill Canal Company have made arrangements, that will be highly gratifying to our fellow-citizens and creditable to them. The 22 miles of canal commencing from the vicinity of this borough is now filling with water; and on Monday at 6 P. M. two boats covered with awnings, the *Stephen Girard* Reading packet and the *Thomas Oaks*, will get under way from the outlet lock below Strohecker's Ferry and proceed on *first* voyage towards Philadelphia. A polite and general invitation has been given to the constituted authorities of this borough and the citizens generally to take passage. Refreshments will be provided, and every thing prepared to give pleasure and satisfaction. Several of our Ladies, we are happy to hear, have politely agreed to honor this aquatic excursion with their company. Two boats laden with merchandise will bring up the rear of the passage boats.

The whole line of this important canal, from Mount Carbon, in Schuylkill county to the city of Philadelphia will be completed early in the month of September, and we venture to assert that in less than 5 years there will not be better stock in the state of Pennsylvania. The transportation of the single article of coal will realize a dividend of 6 per cent per annum, independent of merchandise, produce, water power, &c.

Progress of Internal Improvement. An ark laden with stone coal, nine sections, or 205 feet 2 inches in length, containing *eighty-one tons, three hundred and one quarter*, left this place on Wednesday morning last, for Philadelphia. This is the heaviest ark that has ever been navigated safely through the windings of the Lehigh—and the 122d that has passed since the 2d of April last. Seven or eight years since it would have been attended with considerable difficulty, if not danger, to have guided a skiff safely from Mauch Chunk to this borough.

Easton Pennsylvanian.

Interesting.—It is stated that a *Flatboat*, from the head waters of Pearl River, in the State of Mississippi, has lately arrived by way of the Lake, at the Basin Carondelet in this city, (New Orleans.)

This is a new and interesting experiment in the inland commerce of this country, and will lead to events of incalculable benefit to the trade of New Orleans. Every day proclaims the grandeur of our destiny and shows the enterprizing spirit of our citizens. The distance which this frail barque has traversed through a wilderness, cannot be less than five hundred miles: besides this, she has passed over Lake Ponchartrain, which is of itself a little sea, and sometimes appals the hearts of more experienced navigators than those of whom we are speaking.

Whilst our brethren of other states are making improvements in Inland navigation by dint of manual labour, we arrive at the promotion of that great national object by exploring the natural water courses which intersect our section of the country in every direction.

The Navigation Company, we are informed, generously remitted the Bayou dues upon this novel occasion.

Louisiana Advertiser.

The Indiana Republican states that on the 21st ult. Doct. Shinn from Illinois encamped upon the banks of the dry fork of Indian Run: about ten o'clock it commenced raining, and when Dr. Shinn awaked he found the water two feet deep around his wagon, and before he could get his family into the wagon they were washed away and drowned. It was with much difficulty Dr. Shinn swam to an adjoining mill, and was saved with the loss of all his clothing and money. His wife and child were found a short distance below where they encamped. It is supposed the river rose eight feet in ten minutes.

Examination of the Military Academy.

We learn on inquiry, that the report of the board of visiters appointed by government to attend the examination of the Military Academy, has been received at the war department, and that it gives the most flattering account of the condition of the institution.

From the report of the board, it may be confidently asserted that the Military Academy at West Point has arrived at a state of perfection not surpassed by any institution.

The report represents the several departments of the institution as being conducted on exact and true principles, the proof of which is to be found in the excellent examination which the students of every class passed before them. Nor are the other departments of administration, discipline, and police, less the subject of the approbation of the board, while the precision and skill with which the military exercises, whether of artillery or infantry, were performed, convinced the board that the utmost pains and attention were bestowed on the intruction of the cadets in what appertained the art of war. The attainments of the cadets far exceeded the expectation of the board of visiters, especially in the higher branches of mathematics, and in natural and experimental philosophy, in civil and military engineering, and in the application of the sciences to practical purposes.

The board further represents that "the position of the United States Military Academy combines advantages possessed by few, if any other place, for the preservation of health, the enforcement of subordination, and the attainment and diffusion of knowledge in the elementary and higher branches of fixed and moral science, all important to our civil institutions, military defence, and national character. The cadets, coming from every section of the country, contribute much, in their mutual and united efforts in the pursuit of knowledge, to the extirpation of local prejudices and sectional antipathies; and they carry with them, in return, feelings and principles of enlarged patriotism, with habits of temperance and industry, added to an education the most useful to themselves, and to the republic, for whose service they are destined."

We shall avail ourselves of a more convenient occasion to give an analysis of the report of the board of visiters.

Wash. Republican.

Arkansas Military Bounty Lands.

An abstract of all the Military Bounty Lands granted in this territory, which become *taxable during the present year*, was received by the Acting Governor, by the last mail, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office. This abstract, we understand, contains a list of between *two and three Thousand Military Patents*, the taxes on which, payable during the present year, will amount to about $10,000, which will be a very handsome acquisition to the revenue of our Territory.

☞ Non-resident owners of Arkansas Military Bounty Lands should recollect, that, unless their taxes are paid within a few months from this time, their lands will be sold for the taxes due thereon; and can only be redeemed within twelve months from the day of sale, by paying *double taxes* and costs.

Persons interested, who have not employed an agent to attend to the payment of their taxes, can have them attended to, *without cost*, by sending a description of their tracts to the *Editor of the Arkansas Gazette*, who will return the Sheriff's receipts for taxes as soon as they are paid. The taxes for each year, are *one dollar and fifty cents for every one hundred acres.* To prevent disappointments, persons wishing their taxes paid, must remit the full amount in bills on any specie paying bank in the United States, or their orders will not be attended to; and any surplus of money which may remain, will be placed to the credit of the persons sending it and paid over for their taxes in subsequent years. The postage on all letters on the subject must be paid, or they will be left in the post office. Letters to be addressed, to *William B. Woodruff, Little Rock, Arkansas Territory.*

☞ "Printers throughout the United States will confer a favor on several thousands of their fellow-citizens, by giving the above a few insertions in their respective papers.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

April 30, 1824.

The Hermitage.—General Jackson, at 3 o'clock to-day, gives a dinner to his neighbors and acquaintances. The invitations, we understand, are numerous, and "all the world" are going. Horses, gigs and carriages are every where about our city in requisition, and we observe, by bills, that the steam boat President is up for passengers to the immediate neighborhood of the Hermitage, to depart at eight o'clock to-day and return in the forenoon of to-morrow. All the grave and all the gay are expected to be there, and as we intend to "*sport our spectacles*" in the crowd, we entrust the packing of our papers, to-day, entirely to our clerk, and shall mount our pony and wend with the throng. *Nashville Gazette, June 22.*

More Indian News—St. Louis, June 7.—Mr. Vasque, just from the Missouri, states, that five men of Major Henry's party, in descending the Platte, were attacked by a party of Auriekaree Indians, and that three, Moore, Chapman and Glass, were killed; that the others, Dutton and Marsh, made their escape, and arrived at the Council Bluffs.

They state that Major Henry has built a fort at the mouth of the Big Horn—that a Mr. Wheeler was killed by a white bear. Capt. Smith with some of the party, had crossed the mountains.—*Enquirer.*

Indians.—Major Talnfero, Indian Agent at St. Peter's, arrived at this place on the 6th inst. in the steam boat Rufus Putnam, with a deputation of five chiefs from the Sioux, Chippeway and Menomone tribes of Indians, from the upper Mississippi. On the 6th, Capt. Kennerly, of the Indian Department, arrived in the steam boat Courier, with a deputation of fourteen chiefs, and also four females of the Sacs, Foxes, Lowas, and Penkinshaws, from the Missouri and Mississippi. Maj. Talnfero, with his party, left this place on Thursday last for Washington city.—The others left here yesterday in hacks for the same place. These chiefs are all athletic, fine looking men.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

Foreign.

New-York, July 6.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

By the arrival of the brig Marcellus, Gillet, from Gibraltar, we have received regular files of the Chronicle to the 27th of May; they contain advices from Portugal a few days later than our former intelligence.

On the 12th May, the Infant of Portugal, Don Miguel, addressed a letter to his father, acknowledging his errors, arising from bad counsels, and his youth and consequent want of experience; and praying leave, for the sake of the public tranquillity, to set out upon a journey, with a view of making the grand tour of Europe. The King answered the letter, in affectionate terms on the same day, and gave the permission solicited—expressing a hope that on his return he should have every reason to be satisfied with his conduct. This letter was dated on board the British ship Windsor Castle. On the 13th, the Prince departed for England, in the Perola frigate. [Information to this effect has been received before but not officially.] This was the King's birth-day, and it was celebrated with every demonstration of joy. His Majesty received the congratulations of the Court, and of the diplomatic body on board the Windsor Castle, and the city was brilliantly illuminated at night.

"H. M. was pleased, on this occasion, to confer several marks of distinction, or presents, on the members of the diplomatic body, and on the officers of the British and French ships of war in the Tagus, and among others, the titles of Count of Bemposta on Baron Hyde de Neuville, Count of Monta on the Duke of Villahermosa, and Count of Casilhas or Sir Edward Thornton (besides which, Sir Edward was presented with some crown lands for the term of three lives;)—a medal, with the King's portrait set with diamonds, on *Gen. Dearborn;* the Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword with a diamond Star, on Captain Dashwood, of *Windsor Castle;* an honorary commandery in the same order, with ditto, on Capt. Elliot, of the *Lively;* the badge of the same order in diamonds on the First Lieutenant of Windsor Castle (*Lieut. Cook;*) ditto, and a sword set with ditto, on Major Adair, commanding the marines on board; an honorary commandery in the same order, and a sword, on the commandant of the French brig Zebre, and medals with the King's portrait, set with diamonds on all the other officers of the navy and marines and midshipmen, in the ships of war (British and French) lying in the Tagus."

The competent Authorities in Spain are directed to carry into effect two late Royal Orders, for raising 36,000 men without loss of time, in order to keep up the force required for the security of the kingdom, and other important and urgent purposes, as, in consequence of the breaking up of the Constitutional Armies, and of the licenses granted in the corps of all arms, upwards of 100,000 men of the Permanent Army, Militia, and Levies made in the last days of the Revolutionary Government, have recently been restored to their homes, fields and work-shops.

New-York, July 8.—The packet ship Columbia, Captain Macey, in 35 days from Liverpool, brings files of London papers to the 30th of May, and Liverpool to the 1st of June, inclusive.

Combination Laws.—On the 24th May, Mr. Hume obtained leave to bring in three bills—1st, to repeal the laws which prohibit artizans from leaving the country: 2d, to repeal Combination Laws; and 3d, to consolidate and amend the Artizan Laws.

The London papers contain Madrid dates to the 22d May, which state positively that the treaty concluded between France and Spain, relative to the army of occupation, had undergone some alteration. The French troops who were to have quit Spain, are now to remain till January, 1825.

The third number of the Greek Telegraph had reached London. The intelligence it contains was very favorable to the Greek cause.

The great Congress which was to have been held on the affairs of Greece, it now appears, will not take place. The Grand Seignor had pressingly remonstrated against their interfering, and the great cabinets have agreed to await the issue of the fourth campaign, which they have definitely resolved shall be the last. Unless the Turks should be infinitely more successful than their most sanguine friends venture to anticipate, the great question which is to determine the fate of the most interesting portion of Europe, may be considered as having been already decided by the valor of its inhabitants.

Lord Beresford has been appointed by the King of Portugal, to command the army of that kingdom.

Fatal Aerial Excursion.—A Mr. Harris and a Miss Stocks, new candidates for aeronautic fame, ascended in a balloon near London. When about two miles from the earth, owing to some mismanagement in letting the gas off the balloon descended with so much rapidity, that Mr. Harris was instantly killed, and Miss Stocks materially injured.

London, Sunday evening, May 30. Capture of an Algerine frigate.—The following extract of a letter from Naples, was yesterday posted at Lloyd's: "*Naples, May 11.*—His Majesty's ship Naiade, captured an Algerine frigate off Gergenti, on the 1st instant, after a severe action of one hour."

Trieste, May 12.—The veil which still conceals the causes of the dreadful catastrophe at Cairo begins to be raised. A letter from Alexandria, of April 4, announces the re-appearance on the stage of a personage formerly famous, but who has been totally forgotton for these eight years past. This is Ibraham Bey, the brave companion in arms of Murad Bey. This ancient chief of the Mamelukes, a personal enemy to the Vice-Roy, who caused all his relations and friends to be massacred, has, by a *coup de main*, and aided by secret friends, made himself master of the citadel of Cairo, by which he has the command of the city.

This great event took place on the 25th of March, that is four days after the explosion and fire of the 21st, which may hence be naturally explained. It is added, that Ibraham Bey has acted at the secret instigation of the Porte, which has promised him the government of Egypt, in the room of Mehmet Ali, whom it justly dreads.

What is certain, is that the great expedition prepared against the Greeks will not sail.

The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands have taken to England the bones of the celebrated Captain Cook, which will now be consigned to some suitable place of interment. The King's travelling name is Tirahee Tirahee, which signifies Dog of Dogs—how her Majesty is designated we have not yet heard. *Aurora.*

We understand, says the Montreal Courant, of June 30, that there are private letters in town, stating that an order has been issued by the English Treasury for taking off the duty which was formerly exacted on Pot and Pearl Ashes, imported into England and Scotland, from the United States.

Married,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Charles B. Maeguire, *W. W. Fetterman, Esq.* to Miss *Sarah Beelen*, daughter of Mr. Anthony Beelen—all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. F. Herron, Lieut. *Edward Harding*, of the U. S. Army, to Miss *Nancy Denny*, daughter of the late Maj. E. Denny, of this city.

Died,

On Saturday last, at Mr. Darlington's Hotel, Mr. JOHN R. MALTBIE, of Mobile, Alabama.

On Sunday, Mrs. MARGARET COAN, aged about seventy years.

At Nashville, Tenn. on Friday the 18th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH MORRISON, wife of Mr. Andrew Morrison, of that place, and sister of William B. Foster, Esq. of Pittsburgh; a lady highly esteemed by all who knew her, for her many christian virtues and amiable disposition.

On Saturday, the 10th instant, MARY ANNE GIBSON, late consort of the Rev. Robert Gibson, of Little Beaver. She endured long and severe affliction, which she bore with unexampled patience and resignation. She enjoyed the use of her reason even in her most afflicted moments, and it was then, in a peculiar manner, that she expressed her confidence in the Redeemer.

She was a most affectionate and good wife—a valuable mother—a constant and sincere friend—and a christian. Cut down in the meridian of life, she has left a husband and four small children to bewail her loss. Their only consolation is, that on her death bed she gave evidence that her "anchor was cast within the vail," and that she was about to enter into "the rest that remains for the people of God."

Her remains were decently interred, at the brick meeting-house, where she had worshipped for the last five years of her valuable life. The anxious solicitude manifested during her sickness by her acquaintances—the multitudes that attended her funeral—and the tear that glistened upon the eye of those who were personally acquainted with her merit, bear lasting testimony to her worth. She died as she lived, *a christian;* aged twenty-five years, two months, and ten days.

Readers, "be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

[*Communicated.*

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED,

July 9. S. B. *Velocipede*, from Louisville.
10. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, do.

DEPARTED,

July 10. S. B. *Velocipede*, for Louisville.
13. K. B. *Gov. Carroll*, Nashville.
14. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, Louisville.

Allegheny County, ss.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *July 9, 1824.*

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons concerned in the estate of HENRY NOBLE, late of Fayette township, in the county of Allegheny, dec'd, that *James Graham*, administrator of the estate of the said deceased, has filed in the Register's Office of said county, an account of his administration of the estate of the said deceased; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 9th day of August, A. D. 1824.*

M. Stewart,
Register.

[July 16.—4]

List of Prices

Agreed upon by the Master Printers of the City of Pittsburgh, July 15, 1824.

BOOK WORK.

On Minion, or larger types, common matter, from printed copy, per 1000 ems, $00 45
Manuscript copy, an addition per 1000 ems of 05

PAMPHLET WORK.

On Minion, or larger types, common matter, 50
Manuscript copy, an addition per 1000 ems of 05

PRESS WORK.

For an edition of 2000 copies, or 8 tokens on a form, per token 50
For each token exceeding 8 on a form, an additional charge of 05

[*Stereotype not included.*]

JOB PRINTING.

Deeds, leases, mortgages, (broadside.)
100 copies or less $10
200 do. 14
300 do. 17
Per ream 20

Foolscap & quarto post.
Blanks, bills lading, steam boat bills, circulars, & ½ sheet cap bills generally,
1 quire or less $1 50
2 do. 2 25
3 do. 3 00
Every additional qr. 50
Per ream 9 00
If paper be furnished 6 00
Blanks, retailed, qr. 75

Quarto handbills.
50 copies or less $1 50
100 do. 2 00
200 do. 2 75
Ea. succeeding 50 cop. 25

Folio handbills.
50 copies or less $2 50
100 do. 3 50
Ea. succeeding 50 cop. 75
Horse bills 50 or less 2 00
Sheet bills.
50 copies or less $3 50
100 copies $5 00
200 do. 7 00
Per ream 11 00

Theatre, circus, &c.
100 large & 200 small $6

Large Cards.
1 Pack or less $1 50
2 do. 2 50
Each additional pack 75

Small Cards.
1 Pack or less $1 25
2 do. 2 00
Each additional pack 62½

Cards, printed on paper.
100 or less $1 50
200 2 00
Each succeeding 100 25

Labels.
200 or less $1 50
Each succeeding 100 25

Labels are less than playing cards and without a border—with a border to be charged as cards on paper

Election Tickets.
One name, for 1000 $1 50
Ea. succeeding 1000 50
For each additional name, per 1000 12½

All Job Work, the price of which is not herein specifically provided for, must be charged at 75 cents per token, and 75 cents per 1000 ems, if common plain matter.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square for the first three weeks, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

For 1 year, pr. sq. $10 00
For 6 months 6 00
Insolv't notice 1 name 1 00
Ea. additional name 50

Cramer & Spear,
John M. Snowden,
John B. Butler,
Eichbaum & Johnston,
John Andrews,
D. & M. Maclean,
J. C. & P. C. M. Andrews,
John M'Farland.

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,

(Pupil of T. Sully,)

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

OPPOSITE THE THEATRE,

Third-Street.

Pittsburgh, July 16—3t

MACHINERY.

THE subscriber is engaged in making all kinds of MACHINERY for the manufacture of WOOL—such as

CARDING MACHINES,

Pickers, Billies, Jennies,

and Shearing Machines.

ON HAND,

Two Carding Machines

and PICKER with WHITEMORE'S CARDS, which will be sold low for cash, or on short credit.

A. W. Townsend.

Beaver Falls, Pa. July 16—7t aw

Allegheny Bridge.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of *three per centum*, for the last six months. The same will be paid to the stock holders or their legal representatives, on or after the 19th inst.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

July 1, 1824.—[J.16 3t] *Treasurer.*

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between *Andrew Nicholson & James Loughridge*, Boot and Shoe makers, was, on the 10th instant, dissolved—said partnership having been entered into under a verbal agreement, and for an indefinite time.

A. Nicholson.

THOSE indebted to the late firm of *Nicholson & Loughridge*, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the firm will please to present them for settlement, to either of the firm, at the shop in Wood-street, near Fourth-street.

July 16, 1824—3t

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Three to Four Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.

Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by John Thompson, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1824.

Appointment by the Governor.

Ephraim Penland, Esq. to be Recorder of the Mayor's Court, for the city of Pittsburgh, in the room of Charles Shaler, Esq. recently appointed President Judge.

Politics at Washington.—Gen. Van Ness, one of the committee of arrangement for celebrating the anniversary of Independence at Washington city, gave directions at the places where subscription papers for the dinner had been left, not to permit *Ninian Edwards* to subscribe. On the publication of this fact in one of the journals of the city, on the 3d, John Quincy Adams, J. C. Calhoun, and John M'Lean, addressed a note to the committee, withdrawing their subscriptions for attendance at the dinner. They say, "Our attendance at the dinner, after this notice, will justly be considered as equivalent to an assent, on our part, to this exclusion. The character and conduct of Mr. Edwards being before the nation, upon the report of a committee of the House of Representatives yet to be acted upon by the House, we should consider it incompatible with our duties as public servants as well as with the principles of common justice, to participate in an act which we think would, in no event, be justifiable before a final decision upon the investigation." The secretary of the Navy and the Attorney-General had not subscribed. The latter said if he had he would have withdrawn his name. Two of the committee of arrangement subsequently issued a bulletin—not disavowing or disapproving Gen. Van Ness's act,—but stating that the *publication* of it was *unauthorized!*

The majority of the democratic delegates of Butler county nominated Mr. Beatty for Assembly.—The minority then withdrew and nominated Mr. Sullivan.

A prominent charge against Governor M'Kean, when he was impeached by the Snyderites, was, that he permitted a *fac simile* to be used to affix his name to official papers. They called him the *copper governor.*

Sheriffs.—Speaking of what the Pennsylvanian called "a new regulation in the accountant department" respecting payment of sheriffs for taking convicts to the penitentiary, the editor of the Lancaster Gazette says:

The above regulation is certainly a good one, although not quite so *new* as the Editors of the Pennsylvanian seem to suppose. The *late* Auditor General was the first accountant officer who gave the subject an attentive consideration, and after a careful examination of the acts of assembly, adopted the regulation referred to. His decision it is true was not published, because the State Treasurer, not having time to examine into the matter, had not given his opinion. But, from the period of Mr. Duncan's decision, to the time of his leaving the office, it was the uniform practice of the Department to inform Sheriffs who came to settle their accounts, that the Auditor General had adopted such regulation, and that in future they would be allowed only the expenses incident to the transportation of convicts, who, by act of Assembly, were made punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary. As to the support of convicts whilst in confinement, nobody ever thought that an allowance would be made at the Treasury. We have considered it necessary to set the Editors of the Pennsylvanian right in this matter, as their article is evidently intended to give credit where credit is not due.

Robbery.—On the night of the 5th ult. during the absence of the Cashier of the Bank of Mobile, his room was entered, and a box stolen from it which contained $25,000 in bank notes.

The editor of the Chatauque paper has acknowledged that, in his account of the trial of Jacobi Cook, he did the court and jury great injustice.

A new Invention.—A new way of drawing milk from a cow, has been invented in one of the New-England states. The operation is performed by inserting in the nipple the end of a straw or metal tube, through which the milk will flow as rapidly as it can be drawn by the hand. It is said, however, that the use of this machine so injures the nipple, that, in a short time, it will not retain the milk.

Another.—A new way of signing warrants to draw money from the treasury, has been invented by Mr. Secretary Crawford. It is done by a labor-saving machine, made of metal, and called a *fac simile*, which can be handled more expeditiously than the pen, and may be used, indeed, by persons who cannot write. The danger is, that, as it may be used by persons who have no right to use it, it may destroy the treasury's power of retention.

The recent proceedings in the state of Louisiana indicate a strong probability that the votes of that state for the presidency will be given to General *Andrew Jackson*, contrary to what has been the general impression. *Nat. Int.*

From the Reading Journal, July 3.

SCHUYLKILL CANAL.

In honor of the *day*, the managers of the Schuylkill Canal Company have made arrangements, that will be highly gratifying to our fellow-citizens and creditable to them. The 22 miles of canal commencing from the vicinity of this borough is now filling with water; and on Monday at 6 P. M. two boats covered with awnings, the *Stephen Girard* Reading packet and the *Thomas Oakes*, will get under way from the outlet lock below Strohecker's Ferry and proceed on *first* voyage towards Philadelphia. A polite and general invitation has been given to the constituted authorities of this borough and the citizens generally to take passage. Refreshments will be provided, and every thing prepared to give pleasure and satisfaction. Several of our Ladies, we are happy to hear, have politely agreed to honor this aquatic excursion with their company. Two boats laden with merchandise will bring up the rear of the passage boats.

The whole line of this important canal, from Mount Carbon, in Schuylkill county to the city of Philadelphia will be completed early in the month of September, and we venture to assert that in less than 5 years there will not be better stock in the state of Pennsylvania. The transportation of the single article of coal will realize a dividend of 6 per cent per annum, independent of merchandise, produce, water power, &c.

Progress of Internal Improvement. An ark laden with stone coal, nine sections, or 205 feet 2 inches in length, containing *eighty-one tons, three hundred and one quarter*, left this place on Wednesday morning last, for Philadelphia. This is the heaviest ark that has ever been navigated safely through the windings of the Lehigh—and the 122d that has passed since the 2d of April last. Seven or eight years since it would have been attended with considerable difficulty, if not danger, to have guided a skift safely from Mauch Chunk to this borough.

Easton Pennsyl'n.

Interesting.—It is stated that a *Flatboat*, from the head waters of Pearl River, in the State of Mississippi, has lately arrived by way of the Lake, at the Basin Carondelet in this city, (New Orleans.)

This is a new and interesting experiment in the inland commerce of this country, and will lead to events of incalculable benefit to the trade of New Orleans. Every day proclaims the grandeur of our destiny and shows the enterprizing spirit of our citizens. The distance which this frail barque has traversed through a wilderness, cannot be less than five hundred miles: besides this, she has passed over Lake Ponchartrain, which is of itself a little sea, and sometimes appals the hearts of more experienced navigators than those of whom we are speaking.

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From the report of the board, it may be confidently asserted that the Military Academy at West Point has arrived at a state of perfection not surpassed by any institution.

The report represents the several departments of the institution as being conducted on exact and true principles, the proof of which is to be found in the excellent examination which the students of every class passed before them. Nor are the other departments of administration, discipline, and police, less the subject of the approbation of the board, while the precision and skill with which the military exercises, whether of artillery or infantry, were performed, convinced the board that the utmost pains and attention were bestowed on the intruction of the cadets in what appertained the art of war. The attainments of the cadets far exceeded the expectation of the board of visiters, especially in the higher branches of mathematics, and in natural and experimental philosophy, in civil and military engineering, and in the application of the sciences to practical purposes.

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An abstract of all the Military Bounty Lands granted in this territory, which become *taxable during the present year*, was received by the Acting Governor, by the last mail, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office. This abstract, we understand, contains a list of between *two and three Thousand Military Patents*, the taxes on which, payable during the present year, will amount to about $10,000, which will be a very handsome acquisition to the revenue of our Territory.

☞ Non-resident owners of Arkansas Military Bounty Lands should recollect, that, unless their taxes are paid within a few months from this time, their lands will be sold for the taxes due thereon; and can only be redeemed within twelve months from the day of sale, by paying *double taxes* and costs.

Persons interested, who have not employed an agent to attend to the payment of their taxes, can have them attended to, *without cost*, by sending a description of their tracts to the *Editor of the Arkansas Gazette*, who will return the Sheriff's receipts for taxes as soon as they are paid. The taxes for each year, are *one dollar and fifty cents for every one hundred acres.* To prevent disappointments, persons wishing their taxes paid, must remit the full amount in bills on any specie paying bank in the United States, or their orders will not be attended to; and any surplus of money which may remain, will be placed to the credit of the persons sending it and paid over for their taxes in subsequent years. The *postage* on all letters on the subject must be paid, or they will be left in the post office. Letters to be addressed, to *William E. Woodruff, Little Rock, Arkansas Territory.*

***Printers throughout the United States will confer a favor on several thousands of their fellow-citizens, by giving the above a few insertions in their respective papers.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

April 30, 1824.

The Hermitage.—General Jackson, at 8 o'clock to-day, gives a dinner to his neighbors and acquaintances. The invitations, we understand, are numerous, and "all the world" are going. Horses, gigs and carriages are every where about our city in requisition, and we observe, by bills, that the steam boat President is up for passengers to the immediate neighborhood of the Hermitage, to depart at eight o'clock to-day and return in the forenoon of to-morrow. All the grave and all the gay are expected to be there, and as we intend to "*sport our spectacles*" in the crowd, we entrust the packing of our papers, to-day, entirely to our clerk, and shall mount our pony and wend with the throng. *Nashville Gazette, June 22.*

More Indian News—St. Louis, June 7.—Mr. Vasque, just from the Missouri, states, that five men of Major Henry's party, in descending the Platte, were attacked by a party of Aurickaree Indians, and that three, Moore, Chapman and Glass, were killed; that the others, Dutton and Marsh, made their escape, and arrived at the Council Bluffs.

They state that Major Henry has built a fort at the mouth of the Big Horn—that a Mr. Wheeler was killed by a white bear. Capt. Smith with some of the party, had crossed the mountains.—*Enquirer.*

Indians.—Major Talnfero, Indian Agent at St. Peter's, arrived at this place on the 6th inst. in the steam boat Rufus Putnam, with a deputation of five chiefs from the Sioux, Chippeway and Menomone tribes of Indians, from the upper Mississippi. On the 6th, Capt. Kennerly, of the Indian Department, arrived in the steam boat Courier, with a deputation of fourteen chiefs, and also four females of the Sacs, Foxes, Lowas, and Penkinshaws, from the Missouri and Mississippi. Maj. Talnfero, with his party, left this place on Thursday last for Washington city.—The others left here yesterday in hacks for the same place. These chiefs are all athletic, fine looking men.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

Foreign.

New-York, July 6.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

By the arrival of the brig Marcellus, Gillet, from Gibraltar, we have received regular files of the Chronicle to the 27th of May; they contain advices from Portugal a few days later than our former intelligence.

On the 12th May, the Infant of Portugal, Don Miguel, addressed a letter to his father, acknowledging his errors, arising from bad counsels, and his youth and consequent want of experience; and praying leave, for the sake of the public tranquillity, to set out upon a journey, with a view of making the grand tour of Europe. The King answered the letter, in affectionate terms on the same day, and gave the permission solicited—expressing a hope that on his return he should have every reason to be satisfied with his conduct. This letter was dated on board the British ship Windsor Castle. On the 13th, the Prince departed for England, in the Perola frigate. [Information to this effect has been received before but not officially.] This was the King's birth-day, and it was celebrated with every demonstration of joy. His Majesty received the congratulations of the Court, and of the diplomatic body on board the Windsor Castle, and the city was brilliantly illuminated at night.

"H. M. was pleased, on this occasion, to confer several marks of distinction, or presents, on the members of the diplomatic body, and on the officers of the British and French ships of war in the Tagus, and among others, the titles of Count of Bemposta on Baron Hyde de Neuville, Count of Monta on the Duke of Villahermosa, and Count of Casilhas or Sir Edward Thornton (besides which, Sir Edward was presented with some crown lands for the term of three lives;)—a medal, with the King's portrait set with diamonds, on *Gen. Dearborn;* the Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword with a diamond Star, on Captain Dashwood, of *Windsor Castle;* an honorary commandery in the same order, with ditto, on Capt. Elliot, of the *Lively;* the badge of the same order in diamonds on the First Lieutenant of Windsor Castle (*Lieut. Cook;*) ditto, and a sword set with ditto, on Major Adair, commanding the marines on board; an honorary commandery in the same order, and a sword, on the commandant of the French brig Zebre, and medals with the King's portrait, set with diamonds on all the other officers of the navy and marines and midshipmen, in the ships of war (British and French) lying in the Tagus."

The competent Authorities in Spain are directed to carry into effect two late Royal Orders, for raising 36,000 men without loss of time, in order to keep up the force required for the security of the kingdom, and other important and urgent purposes, as, in consequence of the breaking up of the Constitutional Armies, and of the licenses granted in the corps of all arms, upwards of 100,000 men of the Permanent Army, Militia, and Levies made in the last days of the Revolutionary Government, have recently been restored to their homes, fields and work-shops.

New-York, July 8.—The packet ship Columbia, Captain Macey, in 35 days from Liverpool, brings files of London papers to the 30th of May, and Liverpool to the 1st of June, inclusive.

Combination Laws.—On the 24th May, Mr. Hume obtained leave to bring in three bills—1st, to repeal the laws which prohibit artizans from leaving the country: 2d, to repeal Combination Laws; and 3d, to consolidate and amend the Arbitration Laws.

The London papers contain Madrid dates to the 22d May, which state positively that the treaty concluded between France and Spain, relative to the army of occupation, had undergone some alteration. The French troops who were to have quit Spain, are now to remain till January, 1825.

The third number of the Greek Telegraph had reached London. The intelligence it contains was very favorable to the Greek cause.

The great Congress which was to have been held on the affairs of Greece, it now appears, will not take place. The Grand Seignor had pressingly remonstrated against their interfering, and the great cabinets have agreed to await the issue of the fourth campaign, which they have definitely resolved shall be the last. Unless the Turks should be infinitely more successful than their most sanguine friends venture to anticipate, the great question which is to determine the fate of the most interesting portion of Europe, may be considered as having been already decided by the valor of its inhabitants.

Lord Beresford has been appointed by the King of Portugal, to command the army of that kingdom

Fatal Aërial Excursion.—A Mr. Harris and a Miss Stocks, new candidates for aeronautic fame, ascended in a balloon near London. When about two miles from the earth, owing to some mismanagement in letting the gas off the balloon descended with so much rapidity, that Mr. Harris was instantly killed, and Miss Stocks materially injured.

London, Sunday evening, May 30. Capture of an Algerine frigate.—The following extract of a letter from Naples, was yesterday posted at Lloyd's: "*Naples, May 11.*—His Majesty's ship Naiade, captured an Algerine frigate off Gergenti, on the 1st instant, after a severe action of one hour."

Trieste, May 12—The veil which still conceals the causes of the dreadful catastrophe at Cairo begins to be raised. A letter from Alexandria, of April 4, announces the re-appearance on the stage of a personage formerly famous, but who has been totally forgotton for these eight years past. This is Ibraham Bey, the brave companion in arms of Murad Bey. This ancient chief of the Mamelukes, a personal enemy to the Vice-Roy, who caused all his relations and friends to be massacred, has, by a *coup de main*, and aided by secret friends, made himself master of the citadel of Cairo, by which he has the command of the city.

This great event took place on the 25th of March, that is four days after the explosion and fire of the 21st, which may hence be naturally explained. It is added, that Ibraham Bey has acted at the secret instigation of the Porte, which has promised him the government of Egypt, in the room of Mehmet Ali, whom it justly dreads.

What is certain, is that the great expedition prepared against the Greeks will not sail.

The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands have taken to England the bones of the celebrated Captain Cook, which will now be consigned to some suitable place of interment. The King's travelling name is Tirahee Tirahee, which signifies Dog of Dogs—how her Majesty is designated we have not yet heard. *Aurora.*

We understand, says the Montreal Courant, of June 30, that there are private letters in town, stating that an order has been issued by the English Treasury for taking off the duty which was formerly exacted on Pot and Pearl Ashes, imported into England and Scotland, from the United States.

Married,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Charles B. Maeguire, *W. W. Fetterman, Esq.* to Miss *Sarah Beelen*, daughter of Mr. Anthony Beelen—all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. F. Herron, Lieut. *Edward Harding*, of the U. S. Army, to Miss *Nancy Denny*, daughter of the late Maj. E. Denny, of this city.

Died,

On Saturday last, at Mr. Darlington's Hotel, Mr. JOHN R. MALTBIE, of Mobile, Alabama.

On Sunday, Mrs. MARGARET COAN, aged about seventy years.

At Nashville, Tenn. on Friday the 18th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH MORRISON, wife of Mr. Andrew Morrison, of that place, and sister of William B. Foster, Esq. of Pittsburgh; a lady highly esteemed by all who knew her, for her many christian virtues and amiable disposition.

On Saturday, the 10th instant, MARY ANNE GIBSON, late consort of the Rev. Robert Gibson, of Little Beaver. She endured long and severe affliction, which she bore with unexampled patience and resignation. She enjoyed the use of her reason even in her most afflicted moments, and it was then, in a peculiar manner, that she expressed her confidence in the Redeemer.

She was a most affectionate and good wife—a valuable mother—a constant and sincere friend—and a christian. Cut down in the meridian of life, she has left a husband and four small children to bewail her loss. Their only consolation is, that on her death bed she gave evidence that her "anchor was cast within the vail," and that she was about to enter into "the rest that remains for the people of God."

Her remains were decently interred, at the brick meeting-house, where she had worshipped for the last five years of her valuable life. The anxious solicitude manifested during her sickness by her acquaintances—the multitudes that attended her funeral—and the tear that glistened upon the eye of those who were personally acquainted with her merit, bear lasting testimony to her worth. She died as she lived, *a christian;* aged twenty-five years, two months, and ten days.

Readers, "be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

[*Communicated.*

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED,

July 9. S. B. *Velocipede*, from Louisville.
10. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, do.

DEPARTED,

July 10. S. B. *Velocipede*, for Louisville.
13. K. B. *Gov. Carroll*, Nashville.
14. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, Louisville.

Allegheny County, ss.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, July 9, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons concerned in the estate of HENRY NOBLE, late of Fayette township, in the county of Allegheny, dec'd, that *James Graham*, administrator of the estate of the said deceased, has filed in the Register's Office of said county, an account of his administration of the estate of the said deceased; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 9th day of August, A. D. 1824.*

M. Stewart,
Register.

[July 16.—4]

List of Prices

Agreed upon by the Master Printers of the City of Pittsburgh, July 13, 1824.

BOOK WORK.

On Minion, or larger types, common matter, from printed copy, per 1000 ems,	$00 45
Manuscript copy, an addition per 1000 ems of	05

PAMPHLET WORK.

On Minion, or larger types, common matter,	50
Manuscript copy, an addition per 1000 ems of	05

PRESS WORK.

For an edition of 2000 copies, or 8 tokens on a form, per token	50
For each token exceeding 8 on a form, an additional charge of	05

[*Stereotype not included.*]

JOB PRINTING.

Deeds, leases, mortgages, (broadside.)

100 copies or less	$10
200 do.	14
300 do.	17
Per ream	20

Foolscap & quarto post.

Blanks, bills lading, steam boat bills, circulars, & ½ sheet cap bills generally,	
1 quire or less	$1 50
2 do.	2 25
3 do.	3 00
Every additional qr.	50
Per ream	9 00
If paper be furnished	6 00
Blanks, retailed, qr.	75

Quarto handbills.

50 copies or less	$1 50
100 do.	2 00
200 do.	2 75
Ea. succeeding 50 cop.	25

Folio handbills.

50 copies or less	$2 50
100 do.	3 50
Ea. succeeding 50 cop.	75
Horse bills 50 or less	2 00

Sheet bills.

50 copies or less	$3 50
100 copies	$5 00
200 do.	7 00
Per ream	11 00

Theatre, circus, &c.

100 large & 200 small	$6

Large Cards.

1 Pack or less	$1 50
2 do.	2 50
Each additional pack	75

Small Cards.

1 Pack or less	$1 25
2 do.	2 00
Each additional pack	62½

Cards, printed on paper.

100 or less	$1 50
200	2 00
Each succeeding 100	25

Labels.

200 or less	$1 50
Each succeeding 100	25

Labels are less than playing cards and without a border—with a border to be charged as cards on paper

Election Tickets.

One name, for 1000	$1 50
Ea. succeeding 1000	50
For each additional name, per 1000	12½

All Job Work, the price of which is not herein specifically provided for, must be charged at 75 cents per token, and 75 cents per 1000 ems, if common plain matter.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square for the first three weeks, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.	For 1 year, pr. sq. $10 00
	For 6 months 6 00
	Insolv't notice 1 name 1 00
	Ea. additional name 50

Cramer & Spear,
John M. Snowden,
John B. Butler,
Eichbaum & Johnston,
John Andrews,
D. & M. Maclean,
J. C. & P. C. M. Andrews,
John M'Farland.

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,

(Pupil of T. Sully,)

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

OPPOSITE THE THEATRE,

Third-Street.

Pittsburgh, July 16—3t

MACHINERY.

THE subscriber is engaged in making all kinds of MACHINERY for the manufacture of WOOL—such as

CARDING MACHINES,

Pickers, Billies, Jennies,

and Shearing Machines.

ON HAND,

Two Carding Machines

and PICKER with WHITEMORE'S CARDS, which will be sold low for cash, or on short credit.

A. W. Townsend.

Beaver Falls, Pa. July 16—7t aw

Allegheny Bridge.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of *three per centum*, for the last six months. The same will be paid to the stock holders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

July 1, 1824.—[J. 16 3t) *Treasurer.*

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between *Andrew Nicholson & James Loughridge*, Boot and Shoe makers, was, on the 10th instant, dissolved—said partnership having been entered into under a verbal agreement, and for an indefinite time.

A. Nicholson.

THOSE indebted to the late firm of *Nicholson & Loughridge*, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the firm will please to present them for settlement, to either of the firm, at the shop in Wood-street, near Fourth-street.

July 16, 1824—3t

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Three to Four Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.

Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by *John Thompson*, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf.

Poetry.

MIGHT MAKES RIGHT.

A serpent perched upon a bough,
Spied a poor beetle creep below,
And pounced it up. "Ah, spare me, spare!"
The insect prayed; but vain its prayer.
"Wretch!" cries the murderer, "hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak, and I am strong."

A hawk beheld him, and in haste,
Sharpens his beak for a repast,
And pounces plump upon him. "O,"
Exclaims the sparrow, "let me go."
"Wretch!" cries the murderer, 'hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak and I am strong.'

The hawk was munching up his prey,
When a stout eagle steer'd that way,
And seized upon him. Sure, comrade,
You'll spare my life—we're both a trade."
'Wretch!' cried the murderer, 'hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak, and I am strong.'

A sportsman saw the eagle fly,
His shot, and brought him from the sky:
The dying bird could only groan,
"Dastard! what evil have I done?"
"Wretch!" cries the murderer, 'hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak and I am strong."

'Tis thus that man to man behaves;
Witness the planter and his slaves.
'Tis thus that state oppresses state,
And infant Freedom meets its fate.
Naples and Spain must hold their tongue,
For Austria, France & Co. are strong.

Liverpool Mercury.

THE GRAVE.—*From the German.*

How deep and quiet is the tomb—
How dark and dread!
Veiling in an impervious gloom
The country of the dead.

The nightingale's sweet melody
Is never warbled there,
And friendship's votive roses lie
Wither'd upon the bier.

There widow'd brides forsaken wring
Their hands in wild despair,
Vain in its depths their moans they fling,
With the young orphan's prayer.

Yet where for happiness beside
Shall wretched mortals fly,
When that dark gate alone may hide
Their hoped tranquillity!

There hearts are driven by storm-tost woes,
That ne'er knew rest before,—
Where else shall they obtain repose,
But where they best no more.

To feign a red hot zeal for freedom's cause,
To mouth aloud for Liberties and Laws,
For public good to bellow all abroad,
Serves well the purposes of private fraud.

Churchill.

FRIENDSHIP.

Just like friendship is you bubble
Floating down the limpid stream;
Not a breath its course to trouble,
Glitt'ring in the noontide beam.

But should a cloud o'ershade the sky,
This little meteor of an hour
Would vanish, and with sunshine die,—
It could not bear the tempest's low'r.

CURE FOR THE RING-WORM.

Fill your pipe with tobacco, then smoke it you must,
And when you have done so, pray knock out the dust;
Which, moistened with water, lay thick on the part,
When you'll find that 'twill grieve Mr. Worm to the heart:
Do this for a while, two or three times a day,
And you'll kill this said traveller while on his way.

Miscellany.

"*IF I HAD LEISURE.*"

—Ah, yes, if you had leisure, what would you do? Why, says the man who is engaged in business, *if I had leisure*, I'd prosecute this charitable object—I'd aid in such and such good and benevolent plans—I would do a great deal of good. But I am so much engaged that I have never a spare moment to devote to any thing but my business. The man is innocent in his declarations—he really believes what he says—he doesn't know, because he never experienced it, that leisure is the mother of indolence, and that if he had plenty of the one, he would, ninety chances of a hundred, have the other in exact proportion.

If I had leisure, says the merchant, I would pay more attention to my accounts, and try to collect my debts more punctually. Chance if you are not mistaken, friend; if you had leisure probably you would pay less attention to the matter than you now do. The thing you want is not more leisure, but more resolution. The spirit to *do*—to do *now*—my word for it, after all, you waste, actually waste, more time than would be necessary to accomplish all you desire.

If I had leisure, says a mechanic, I should have had your work done in season. The man thinks his time has all been occupied, when he was not at work at quarter—quit work an hour before dark—smoke a segar after dinner—and spend two hours at a time in the street, talking nonsense with an idler.

If I had leisure, I'd repair that weak place in my fence, said a farmer—he had no leisure, however, and while he was drinking cider with a neighbor, the cows broke in and destroyed his crop. He found leisure to plant another.

If I had leisure, said my friend the wheelwright, last winter, I'd alter my stove pipe. He did not find leisure though—but when his shop took fire, and burnt it down, he had to take time and build another.

If I had leisure, I'd sometimes go to meeting, old Tom Rattle, used to say; but he found so much "better business," as he called it, on Sunday, that he never got there. He's dead and gone now, poor soul—but he regretted at his dying day that he had played a cheat off upon himself in that matter.

People are apt to be very much mistaken in this affair of "leisure," there are very few men who put every hour of their time to the best possible use. Often those who have least to do don't half do that little, while those who are most engaged do every thing thoroughly. I'll give a plain illustration, drawn from every day experience. If you want any matter, whether of profit or charity, or of what description never done—done expeditiously, and well done too; go to, not the man who, half his time, stands or sits with his hands in his breeches pockets, but to the very identical person who, being a thorough business doing man, is always at work. That's the man for you. An idler from habit, regards every thing that requires a little labor, study or confinement, as an ant looks at a mole hill; it seems a mountain. But an industrious, active man, from habit, looks at the labor with the eye of a man; is not afraid of it; and herein lies the secret spring of his ability; he does not falter, or hesitate; he acts, promptly, spiritedly, immediately.

OLIVER OAKWOOD.

Green-Lane, June, 1824.

A PRUDENT JUDGE.

An Eastern Tale, translated from the German.

A Merchant who, on account of business was obliged to visit foreign countries, entrusted to a dervise, whom he considered as his friend, a purse containing a thousand sequins, and begged him to keep it until he should return. At the end of a year the merchant returned, and asked for his money: but the deceitful dervise affirmed that he had never received any. The merchant fired with indgnation at this perfidious behaviour, applied to the Cadi. "You have had more honesty than prudence;" said the Judge; "you ought not to have placed "so much confidence in a man of whose "fidelity you were not sufficiently assured. It will be difficult to compel this "cheat to restore a desposite which he received when no witnesses were present. Go to him again, added he, address him in a friendly manner, without "informing him that I am acquainted with "the affair, and return to me to-morrow "at the same hour."

The merchant obeyed, but instead of getting his money, he received only abuse. While the debtor and creditor were disputing, a slave arrived from the Cadi, who invited the dervise to pay a visit to his master. The dervise accepted the invitation. He was introduced into a grand apartment, received with friendship, and treated with the same respect as if he had been a man of the most distinguished rank.—The Cadi discoursed with him upon different subjects, among which he occasionally introduced, as an opportunity presented, the highest encomiums on the wisdom and knowledge of the dervise. When he thought he had gained his confidence by praises and flattery, he informed him he had sent for him in order to give him the most convincing proof of his respect and esteem. "An affair of the greatest importance," says he "obliges me to be absent for a few months; I cannot trust "my slaves and I am desirous of putting "my treasures into the hands of a man "who, like you, enjoys the most unspotted reputation. If you can take charge "of them, without impeding your occupations, I shall send you to-morrow "night my most valuable effects; but as "this affair requires great secrecy, I shall "order the faithfullest of my slaves to deliver them to you, as a present which I "make you."

On these words, an agreeable smile was diffused over the countenance of the treacherous dervise; he made a thousand reverences to the Cadi, thanked him for the confidence which he reposed in him, swore in the strongest terms that he would preserve them as the apple of his eye; and retired hugging himself with joy at the thoughts of being able to overreach the Judge.

Next morning the merchant returned to the Cadi, and informed him of the obstinacy of the dervise. "Go back" said the Judge, "and if he persist in his refusal, "threaten that you will complain to me. "I think you will not have occasion to repeat your menace."

The merchant immediately hastened to the house of his debtor, and no sooner had he mentioned the name of the Cadi, than the dervise, who was afraid of loosing the treasure that was about to be entrusted to his care, restored the purse, and said smiling, "My dear friend, why should you "trouble the Cadi? Your money was "perfectly secure in my hands; my refusal was only a piece of pleasantry, I was "desirous of seeing how you would bear "disappointment." The merchant, however, was prudent enough not to believe what he heard, and returned to the Cadi, to thank him for the generous assistance which he had given him.

Night approached, and the dervise prepared to receive the expected treasure; but the night passed, and no slaves appeared. As soon as it was morning the dervise repaired to the Judge's house. "I am "come to know, Mr. Cadi," said he, why "you have not sent your slaves according "to promise?"

"Because I have learned from a merchant," said the Judge, "that thou art "a perfidious wretch, whom justice will "punish as thou deservest if a second "complaint of the same nature is brought "against thee."—The dervise, struck with this reproof, made a profound reverence, and retired with precipitation, without offering a single word in his own vindication.

From the Village Record.

Notices of several of the principal Officers of the Revolutionary Army.

There are few, I presume, that hear of the achievements of distinguished men, without forming some idea of their persons and features, and it is always pleasing to know whether the reality answers to the idea. I have therefore made inquiry respecting the persons of the most active officers of the American army, engaged in those operations which it has been a part of our task to describe; and as I believe that you are not incurious upon this subject, I will, without hesitation, communicate what I have learned.

Washington has already been described so often, that his whole appearance must be familiar with your fancy. I cannot however pass by so imposing a figure entirely unnoticed. With a person six feet two inches in stature, expanded, muscular, of elegant proportions, and unusually graceful in all its movements—his head moulded somewhat on the model of the Grecian antique—features sufficiently prominent for strength or comeliness—a Roman nose and large blue eyes, deeply thoughtful, rather than lively—with these attributes, the appearance of Washington was striking and august. A fine complexion being superadded, he was accounted, when young, one of the handsomest of men. But his majesty consisted in the expression of his countenance, much more than in his comely features, his lofty person, or his dignified deportment. It was the emanation of his great spirit through the tenement it occupied.

Major General Green, in person was rather corpulent, and above the common size. His complexion was fair and florid—his countenance serene and mild, indicating a goodness which seemed to shade and soften the fire and greatness of its expression.—His health was delicate, but preserved by temperance and regularity.

General Sullivan was a man of short stature, well formed and active—his complexion dark—his nose prominent—his eyes black and piercing, and his face altogether agreeable and well formed.

The lord Sterling was short and thick set—somewhat pursy and corpulent. His face was red, and looked as though colored by brandy, rather than sunburnt, and his appearance in no manner either military or commanding.

Gen. Maxwell was about the common size, without any thing peculiar either in the features or expression of his face. He was a man of merit, though of obscure origin. His manners were not conciliatory, and it was his misfortune to be often at variance with his officers.

Gen. Wayne was about the middle size, with a fine ruddy countenance, commanding port, with eagle eye. His looks corresponded well with his character, indicating a soul noble, ardent and daring. At this time, he was about 32 years of age, a period of

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. William M'Knight, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimets and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chests fresh Y. H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails — Spades
Scythes — Shovels
Sickles — Drawing Chains
Castings — Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE.

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Matteeks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets*, where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

PROPOSAL

By John Grayson, printer, Washington, Pa.

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

TEN SERMONS ON

FAITH,

BY EZRA STILES ELY, D. D.

Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philad'a.

IT is believed the only edition of this work which has been published, was in the city of Philadelphia, and intended, as the author intimates in his introductory address, for the use and spiritual improvement of the people of whom he has the charge. The copy now in the hands of the proposed publisher, was presented to the library under the care of the Washington Presbytery by the author; and some of the clergymen of that presbytery, on reading the sermons, were of opinion that they were calculated to be eminently useful in the propagation of divine truth, and that an edition of them ought to be published in the western country. Dr. Ely (to whom the copy right is secured) was written to with that view, who consented to the re-publication. Of the literary and theological reputation of Dr. Ely the public have had satisfactory evidence in the numerous works which have proceeded from his pen; and of the character of these Sermons in particular, the proposed publisher has been favored with the subjoined recommendations, which it is presumed will be deemed satisfactory. He therefore offers a proposal to the public, under an expectation that sufficient patronage will be extended to warrant him in publishing an edition of the work.

Mr. Grayson,—I am very glad to hear that you intend to reprint Dr. Ely's small volume of Sermons on Faith. Having read it with much pleasure, I have long wished that every family under my pastoral care had a copy of it. Believing it to be well calculated for general usefulness, I will endeavor to promote the sale, as far as my limited influence extends.

JOHN ANDERSON,

Pastor of Buffalo Church, Washington Co.

May 5th, 1824.

Mr. Grayson,—I highly approve of your design to reprint Dr. Ely's "*Ten Sermons on Faith.*" The subject is considered by Christians of all denominations to be deeply important; and the manner in which it is handled in this little volume, is attractive and interesting. It is not to be expected, that on a subject so long and so extensively discussed, and that, too, by the most eminent divines, in every period of the church, there could be *now* many new ideas suggested—there is, however, in the Sermons of Dr. E. an originality in the arrangement of the different parts of the subject, as well as in the treatment of it, that cannot fail to attract the attention, and please the taste of those who have a relish for divine truths.

I am, dear sir, your's respectfully,

THOMAS HOGE.

Pastor of the united Congregations of East Buffalo and Claysville.

Washington, Pa. May 11, 1824.

I heartily concur in the foregoing recommendations of Dr. Ely's Sermons on Faith.

OBADIAH JENNINGS,

Pastor of the Washington Congregation.

May 11, 1824.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed in one volume duodecimo, and contain 220 pages or upwards.
It will be printed on good paper, with new long primer or small pica type. Price to subscribers, bound and lettered, 50 cents per copy—to non-subscribers, 62½ cents.
A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed to those who subscribe for ten or more copies, or obtain and become responsible for ten or more subscribers.
It will be put to press as soon as 500 copies are subscribed for.
☞ It is requested that those who take charge of subscription papers, will forward them or lists of the names of subscribers to the publisher, during the month of July.
Subscriptions will be received at this office.

July 2, 1824.

Poetry.

MIGHT MAKES RIGHT.

A sparrow perched upon a bough,
Spied a poor beetle creep below,
And picked it up. "Ah, spare me, spare!"
The insect prayed; but vain its prayer.
"Wretch!" cries the murderer, "hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak, and I am strong."

A hawk beheld him, and in haste,
Sharpens his beak for a repast,
And pounces plump upon him. "O,"
Exclaims the sparrow, "let me go."
'Wretch!' cries the murderer, 'hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak and I am strong.'

The hawk was munching up his prey,
When a stout eagle steer'd that way,
And seized upon him. Sure, comrade,
You'll spare my life—we're *both a trade!*"
'Wretch!' cried the murderer, 'hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak, and I am strong.'

A sportsman saw the eagle fly,
He shot, and brought him from the sky:
The dying bird could only groan,
'Tyrant! what evil have I done?'
'Wretch!' cries the murderer, 'hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak and I am strong."

'Tis thus that man to man behaves;
Witness the planter and his slaves.
'Tis thus that state oppresses state,
And infant Freedom meets its fate.
Naples and Spain must hold their tongue,
For Austria, France & Co. are strong.

Liverpool Mercury.

THE GRAVE.—*From the German.*

How deep and quiet is the tomb—
Its brink how dark and dread!
Veiling in an impervious gloom
The country of the dead.

The nightingale's sweet melody
Is never warbled there,
And friendship's votive roses lie
Wither'd upon the bier.

There widow'd brides forsaken wring
Their hands in wild despair,
Vain in its depths their moans they fling,
With the young orphan's prayer.

Yet where for happiness beside
Shall wretched mortals fly,
When that dark gate alone may hide
Their hoped tranquillity!

There hearts are driven by storm-tost woes,
That ne'er knew rest before,—
Where else shall they obtain repose,
But where they beat no more.

To feign a red hot zeal for freedom's cause,
To mouth aloud for Liberties and Laws,
For public good to bellow all abroad,
Serves well the purposes of private fraud.

Churchill.

FRIENDSHIP.

Just like friendship is yon bubble
Floating down the limpid stream;
Not a breath its course to trouble,
Glitt'ring in the noontide beam.

But should a cloud o'ershade the sky,
This little meteor of an hour
Would vanish, and with sunshine die,—
It could not bear the tempest's low'r.

CURE FOR THE RING-WORM.

Fill your pipe with tobacco, then smoke it you must,
And when you have done so, pray knock out the dust;
Which, moistened with water, lay thick on the part,
When you'll find that 'twill grieve Mr. Worm to the heart:
Do this for a while, two or three times a day,
And you'll kill this said traveller while on his way.

Miscellany.

"IF I HAD LEISURE."

—Ah, yes, if you had leisure, what would you do? Why, says the man who is engaged in business, *if I had leisure*, I'd prosecute this charitable object—I'd aid in such and such good and benevolent plans—I would do a great deal of good. But I am so much engaged that I have never a spare moment to devote to any thing but my business. The man is innocent in his declarations—he really believes what he says—he doesn't know, because he never experienced it, that leisure is the mother of indolence, and that if he had plenty of the one, he would, ninety chances of a hundred, have the other in exact proportion.

If I had leisure, says the merchant, I would pay more attention to my accounts, and try to collect my debts more punctually. Chance if you are not mistaken, friend; if you had leisure probably you would pay less attention to the matter than you now do. The thing you want is not more leisure, but more resolution. The spirit to *do*—to do *now*—my word for it, after all, you waste, actually waste, more time than would be necessary to accomplish all you desire.

If I had leisure, says a mechanic, I should have had your work done in season. The man thinks his time has all been occupied, when he was not at work at sunrise—quit work an hour before dark—smoked a segar after dinner—and spend two hours at a time in the street, talking nonsense with an idler.

If I had leisure, I'd repair that weak place in my fence, said a farmer—he had no leisure, however, and while he was drinking cider with a neighbor, the cows broke in and destroyed his crop. He found leisure to plant another.

If I had leisure, said my friend the wheelwright, last winter, I'd alter my stove pipe. He did not find leisure though—but when his shop took fire, and burnt it down, he had to take time and build another.

If I had leisure, I'd sometimes go to meeting, old Tom Rattle, used to say; but he found so much "better business," as he called it, on Sunday, that he never got there. He's dead and gone now, poor soul—but he regretted at his dying day that he had played a cheat off upon himself in that matter.

People are apt to be very much mistaken in this affair of "leisure," there are very few men who put every hour of their time to the best possible use. Often those who have least to do don't half do that little, while those who are most engaged do every thing thoroughly. I'll give a plain illustration, drawn from every day experience. If you want any matter, whether of profit or charity, or of what description soever done—done expeditiously, and well done too; go to, not the man who, half his time, stands or sits with his hands in his breeches pockets, but to the very identical person who, being a thorough business doing man, is always at work. That's the man for you. An idler from habit, regards every thing that requires a little labor, study or confinement, as an ant looks at a mole hill; it seems a mountain. But an industrious, active man, from habit, looks at the labor with the eye of a man; is not afraid of it; and herein lies the secret spring of his ability; he does not loiter, or hesitate; he acts, promptly, spiritedly, immediately.

OLIVER OAKWOOD.

Green-Lane, June, 1824.

A PRUDENT JUDGE.

An Eastern Tale, translated from the German.

A Merchant who, on account of business was obliged to visit foreign countries, entrusted to a dervise, whom he considered as his friend, a purse containing a thousand sequins, and begged him to keep it until he should return. At the end of a year the merchant returned, and asked for his money: but the deceitful dervise affirmed that he had never received any. The merchant fired with indgnation at this perfidious behaviour, applied to the Cadi. "You have had more honesty than prudence;" said the Judge; "you ought not to have placed "so much confidence in a man of whose "fidelity you were not sufficiently assu-"red. It will be difficult to compel this "cheat to restore a desposite which he re-"ceived when no witnessess were pres-"ent. Go to him again, added he, ad-"dress him in a friendly manner, without "informing him that I am acquainted with "the affair, and return to me to-morrow "at the same hour."

The merchant obeyed, but instead of getting his money, he received only abuse. While the debtor and creditor were disputing, a slave arrived from the Cadi, who invited the dervise to pay a visit to his master. The dervise accepted the invitation. He was introduced into a grand apartment, received with friendship, and treated with the same respect as if he had been a man of the most distinguished rank.—The Cadi discoursed with him upon different subjects, among which he occasionally introduced, as an opportunity presented, the highest encomiums on the wisdom and knowledge of the dervise. When he thought he had gained his confidence by praises and flattery, he informed him he had sent for him in order to give him the most convincing proof of his respect and esteem. "An affair of the greatest impor-"tance," says he "obliges me to be ab-"sent for a few months; I cannot trust "my slaves and I am desirous of putting "my treasures into the hands of a man "who, like you, enjoys the most unspot-"ted reputation. If you can take charge "of them, without impeding your occu-"pations, I shall send you to-morrow "night my most valuable effects; but as "this affair requires great secrecy, I shall "order the faithfullest of my slaves to de-"liver them to you, as a present which I "make you."

On these words, an agreeable smile was diffused over the countenance of the treacherous dervise; he made a thousand reverences to the Cadi, thanked him for the confidence which he reposed in him, swore in the strongest terms that he would preserve them as the apple of his eye; and retired hugging himself with joy at the thoughts of being able to overreach the Judge.

Next morning the merchant returned to the Cadi, and informed him of the obstinacy of the dervise. "Go back" said the Judge, "and if he persist in his refusal, "threaten that you will complain to me. "I think you will not have occasion to re-"peat your menace."

The merchant immediately hastened to the house of his debtor, and no sooner had he mentioned the name of the Cadi, than the dervise, who was afraid of loosing the treasure that was about to be entrusted to his care, restored the purse, and said smiling, "My dear friend, why should you "trouble the Cadi? Your money was "perfectly secure in my hands; my refu-"sal was only a piece of pleasantry, I was "desirous of seeing how you would bear "disappointment." The merchant, however, was prudent enough not to believe what he heard, and returned to the Cadi, to thank him for the generous assistance which he had given him.

Night approached, and the dervise prepared to receive the expected treasure; but the night passed, and no slaves appeared. As soon as it was morning the dervise repaired to the Judge's house. "I am "come to know, Mr. Cadi," said he, why "you have not sent your slaves according "to promise?"

"Because I have learned from a mer-"chant," said the Judge, "that thou art "a perfidious wretch, whom justice will "punish as thou deservest if a second "complaint of the same nature is brought "against thee."—The dervise, struck with this reproof, made a profound reverence, and retired with precipitation, without offering a single word in his own vindication.

From the Village Record.

Notices of several of the principal Officers of the Revolutionary Army.

There are few, I presume, that hear of the achievements of distinguished men, without forming some idea of their persons and features, and it is always pleasing to know whether the reality answers to the idea. I have therefore made inquiry respecting the persons of the most active officers of the American army, engaged in those operations which it has been a part of our task to describe; and as I believe that you are not incurious upon this subject, I will, without hesitation, communicate what I have learned.

Washington has already been described so often, that his whole appearance must be familiar with your fancy. I cannot however pass by so imposing a figure entirely unnoticed. With a person six feet two inches in stature, expanded, muscular, of elegant proportions, and unusually graceful in all its movements—his head moulded somewhat on the model of the Grecian antique—features sufficiently prominent for strength or comeliness—a Roman nose and large blue eyes, deeply thoughtful, rather than lively—with these attributes, the appearance of Washington was striking and august. A fine complexion being superadded, he was accounted, when young, one of the handsomest of men. But his majesty consisted in the expression of his countenance, much more than in his comely features, his lofty person, or his dignified deportment. It was the emanation of his great spirit through the tenement it occupied.

Major General Green, in person was rather corpulent, and above the common size. His complexion was fair and florid—his countenance serene and mild, indicating a goodness which seemed to shade and soften the fire and greatness of its expression.—His health was delicate, but preserved by temperance and regularity.

General Sullivan was a man of short stature, well formed and active—his complexion dark—his nose prominent—his eyes black and piercing, and his face altogether agreeable and well formed.

The lord Sterling was short and thick set—somewhat pursy and corpulent. His face was red, and looked as though colored by brandy, rather than sunburnt, and his appearance in no manner either military or commanding.

Gen. Maxwell was about the common size, without any thing peculiar either in the features or expression of his face. He was a man of merit, though of obscure origin. His manners were not conciliatory, and it was his misfortune to be often at variance with his officers.

Gen. Wayne was about the middle size, with a fine ruddy countenance, commanding port, with eagle eye. His looks corresponded well with his character, indicating a soul noble, ardent and daring. At this time, he was about 32 years of age, a period of life which, perhaps as much as any other, blends the graces of youth with the majesty of manhood. In his intercourse with his officers and men, he was affable and agreeable, and had the art of communicating to their bosoms, the gallant and chivalrous spirit which glowed in his own.

The Marquis de la Fayette was one of the finest looking men in the army, notwithstanding his deep red hair, which then, as now, was rather in disrepute. His forehead was fine, though receding—his eye clear hazel—his mouth and chin delicately formed, and exhibiting beauty rather than strength. The expression of his countenance was strongly indicative of the generous and gallant spirit which animated him, mingling with something of proud and conscious manliness. His mien was noble—his manners frank and amiable, and his movements light and graceful. He wore his hair plain, and never complied so far with the fashion of the times as to powder

Col. Morgan was stout and active—six feet in height—not too much encumbered with flesh, and exactly fitted for the toils and pomp of war. The features of his face were strong and manly, and his brow thoughtful. His manners plain and decorous, neither insinuating nor repulsive. His conversation grave, sententious and considerate, unadorned and uncaptivating.

Col. Hamilton is thus described by Mr. Delaplaine:—"Although in person below the middle stature, and somewhat deficient in elegance of figure, Hamilton possessed a very striking and manly appearance. By the most superficial observer he never could be regarded as a common individual. His head, which was large, was formed on the finest model, resembling somewhat the Grecian antique. His forehead was spacious and elevated—his nose projecting but inclining to the aquiline—his eyes grey—keen at all times, and when animated by debate intolerably piercing—and his mouth and chin well proportioned and handsome. These two latter, although his strongest, were his most pleasing features—yet the form of his mouth was expressive of eloquence, more especially of persuasion. He was remarkable for a deep depression between his nose and forehead, and a contraction of his brows, which gave to the upper part of his countenance an air of sternness. The lower part was an emblem of mildness and benignity."

Major Lee, one of the most vigilant and active partisan officers in the American army, was short in stature, and of slight make—but agile and active. His face was small and freckled—his look eager and sprightly. He was then quite young, and his appearance was even more youthful than his years.

THE KENTUCKY STEAM ENGINE.

We again call the attention of the public to the subject of the CAPILLARY ENGINE. It is one of great interest to the west. We are assured by practical and scientific men, who have examined the Engine on this principle, now used in working Mr. Jackson's Cotton Factory in Nicholasville, that its success is not even problematical—that it is a *tried experiment*, which needs only to be seen to be approved of by every competent judge. The particular advantages of this improvement are referred to in the following communication. We request printers generally to publish it, particularly our friends of the press at Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

Kentucky Reporter.

CAPILLARY STEAM ENGINE.

The inventor of this engine has proved it sufficiently by experience, to *warrant its success*, to the following extent. 1. It will not require more skill, attention and trouble in its management than the common engine. 2. It will be *perfectly* safe. 3. The generator will weigh from 8 to 16 lbs to the horse power, and cost $1 to the lb. A horse power could be produced with 5 or 6 lbs.; but with less economy in fuel. 4. The generator, water, and furnace, on the most advantageous plan, will weigh from 30 to 40 lbs. to the horse power. 5. One cord of wood will sustain a 7 horse power for 24 hours.

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

The inventor invites the formation of a Steam Boat Company on the following principles. 1. The capital stock to consist of the patent right, and $——— in money. 2. The patent right to be considered as a tenth part of the capital; and the patentee always to have a tenth part of the clear profits. 3. The company to go into operation, when $3,000 have been subscribed and paid, or a sufficient sum to make a beginning. 4. The capital to be paid in specie, or in boats and engines, approved by the company, as to quality and price. 5. The amount of property, to be held by the company to be unlimited; and upon dissolution, the excess in value, above the stock, to be divided as other profits. 6. The operations of the company to be confined to the waters of the Mississippi, on which they are to have the exclusive privilege of the Capillary Steam Engine. 7. The stockholders to vote in proportion to their stock; but no individual, directly or indirectly, to vote a majority.

The great power of the Capillary Engine, in proportion to its weight and bulk, will enable the boats of the company to outrun every thing on the river. If its power be only double that of the common engine, it will come up from Orleans in three-fourths of the time required by others: if quadruple, it will come up in half the time. A Capillary Steam Boat will be able, at least, to go from Louisville to Orleans and return, regularly every two weeks through the year, accidents and repair excepted; making probably about 20 voyages to Orleans and back in a year. Its economy in fuel, weight and time, would enable the company to take freight at the lowest prices; whilst its celerity and safety would insure a preference both for freight and passage, at the highest rates. The Ohio could be advantageously navigated all the year; and many smaller streams could be profitably traversed, where steam boats have never yet been taken. With all these advantages, it may reasonably be supposed, that the stock would immediately produce several hundred per cent. per annum clear profit. With a small well built steam boat, already in use, it would cost but a few hundred dollars to try the capillary generator: and if all that is here said of it, should not be found correct, the company could stop at once.

Such are the inducements, which the inventor can confidently offer to capitalists, and owners of steam boats. The engines now used in boats could be turned into capillary engines, by changing the boiler for a generator. Persons wishing to embark in the scheme, will please to address the inventor at Lexington, mentioning the sums, which they would pay immediately, and what they would advance in the present year. When a sufficient amount is offered, a time and place of meeting to organize the company, will be announced.

JOSEPH BUCHANAN.

N. B. Patent rights for Single Engines, not to be used in navigation, can be purchased of the inventor.

J. B.

The title of Lord Byron decends to capt. Byron, well known for his escape in the Belvidere frigate, from the squadron under Capt. Rodgers, during the late war.

ARABIAN ADAGES.

Nothing can silence hope but death.

Every day of one's life is a page of one's history.

The first degree of passion is folly; the last is repentance.

When a man becomes a king he has no longer friends; when he becomes envious, he has no longer repose; and when he becomes a liar, he has no longer credit.

A little gall is sufficient to spoil much honey.

A great man is a mark at which the shafts of envy are levelled.

Of three things we ought always to be suspicious—of the friendship of the great; of the compliments of a rival; and of the heat of the sun during winter—none of these are permanent.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
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HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

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Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

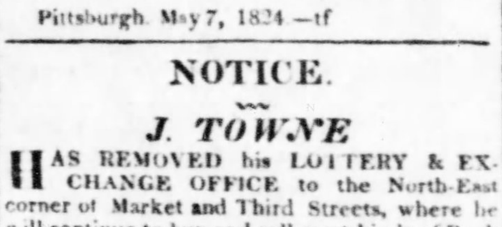
The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie



STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead		Flax & Tow Linen	
Shot, assorted		Twilled Bags	
Juniata Bar Iron		Buffalo Robes	
do Nails		Tar by the bbl.	
Writing & wrapping Paper		Spanish Moss	
Prime manufactured Tobacco		Axes, Mattocks,	
Window Glass		Trace Chains, Hoes,	
		Plough Irons, &c.	

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr Byrnes in *Wood, between First and Second Streets*, where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*.

Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

PROPOSAL

By John Grayson, printer, Washington, Pa.

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

TEN SERMONS ON

FAITH,

BY EZRA STILES ELY D. D.

Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philad'a

IT is believed the only edition of this work which has been published, was in the city of Philadelphia, and intended, as the author intimates in his introductory address, for the use and spiritual improvement of the people of whom he has the charge The copy now in the hands of the proposed publisher, was presented to the library under the care of the Washington Presbytery by the author; and some of the clergymen of that presbytery, on reading the sermons, were of opinion that they were calculated to be eminently useful in the propagation of divine truth, and that an edition of them ought to be published in the western country. Dr. Ely (to whom the copy right is secured) was written to with that view, who consented to the re-publication. Of the literary and theological reputation of Dr. Ely the public have had satisfactory evidence in the numerous works which have proceeded from his pen; and of the character of these Sermons in particular, the proposed publisher has been favored with the subjoined recommendations, which it is presumed will be deemed satisfactory. He therefore offers a proposal to the public, under an expectation that sufficient patronage will be extended to warrant him in publishing an edition of the work.

Mr. Grayson,—I am very glad to hear that you intend to reprint Dr. Ely's small volume of Sermons on Faith. Having read it with much pleasure, I have long wished that every family under my pastoral care had a copy of it. Believing it to be well calculated for general usefulness, I will endeavor to promote the sale, as far as my limited influence extends.

JOHN ANDERSON,

Pastor of Buffalo Church, Washington Co.

May 5th, 1824.

Mr. Grayson,—I highly approve of your design to reprint Dr. Ely's "*Ten Sermons on Faith*." The subject is considered by Christians of all denominations to be deeply important; and the manner in which it is handled in this little volume, is attractive and interesting. It is not to be expected, that on a subject so long and so extensively discussed, and that, too, by the most eminent divines, in every period of the church, there could be *now* many new ideas suggested—there is, however, in the Sermons of Dr. E. an originality in the arrangement of the different parts of the subject, as well as in the treatment of it, that cannot fail to attract the attention, and please the taste of those who have a relish for divine truths.

I am, dear sir, your's respectfully,

THOMAS HOGE,

Pastor of the united Congregations of East Buffalo and Claysville.

Washington, Pa. May 11, 1824.

I heartily concur in the foregoing recommendations of Dr. Ely's Sermons on Faith.

OBADIAH JENNINGS,

Pastor of the Washington Congregation

May 11, 1824.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed in one volume duodecimo, and contain 220 pages or upwards.

It will be printed on good paper, with new long primer or small pica type. Price to subscribers, bound and lettered, 50 cents per copy—to non-subscribers, 62½ cents.

A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed to those who subscribe for ten or more copies, or obtain and become responsible for ten or more subscribers.

It will be put to press as soon as 500 copies are subscribed for.

☞ It is requested that those who take charge of subscription papers, will forward them or lists of the names of subscribers to the publisher, during the month of July.

Subscriptions will be received at this office.

July 2, 1824.